

THE *Gal 4*  
Survey *and* Antiquity  
Of the TOWN of  
STAMFORD,  
In the COUNTY of  
LINCOLN.

With its ancient Foundation, Grants, Privileges, and several Donations thereunto belonging.

*Also a List of the ALDERMENS Names, and the time when they were chosen.*

With the Names of Ten Lord Mayors (of the Honourable City of *London*) born in the foresaid County of *Lincoln*.

---

*Written by* RICHARD BUTCHER, Gent.  
*Sometimes Town-Clerk of the same Town.*

---

*Caput & Membra sunt una persona.*

Thomas Aquinas.

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LONDON: Printed in the YEAR 1717.

20







THE  
*Epistle Dedicatory.*

T O

*All the Worthy Citizens of London,  
Born in the Town of STAMFORD in  
the County of Lincoln, that have been  
or intend to be Benefactors to the  
same: And more especially to those two  
Worthy Members of that City, Mr.  
Robert Bullack, and Mr. John Bul-  
lack, who have not only been Pious  
and Charitable Benefactors to their  
said native Town; but also liberal  
and indulgent Incouragers to this pre-  
sent Survey thereof.*



Entlemen, I here present  
unto you for a New-  
Years-Gift, the Survey of  
your Cradle-Places ; a  
Work upon which I fixed my first  
Thoughts by the Motion which

A 3

some

## *The Epistle Dedicatory.*

some of you by Letter made unto others, who either not at Leisure, or not willing, or hindered by some other Impediment, I know not what, forbare the Enterprize: Which I perceiving (though the unfittest of many others) have presumed to set my Pen on Work, rather than your Desires should be altogether frustrate, or that I should conceal what I know, have heard, or read of my native Town. As it is homely, so I hope it is harmless; if it appear not worthy of your Applause, yet I hope it will no way appear Worthy of your Displeasures; take it therefore as it is meant, not as it might have been made better by me, for it is the best that my poor Invention, Observation, or Reading can afford, or the Treasury of my Note-Book can render.

It had come to your Views some Months before this, had not the Troubles of these Times hindred my intended

## *The Epistle Dedicatory.*

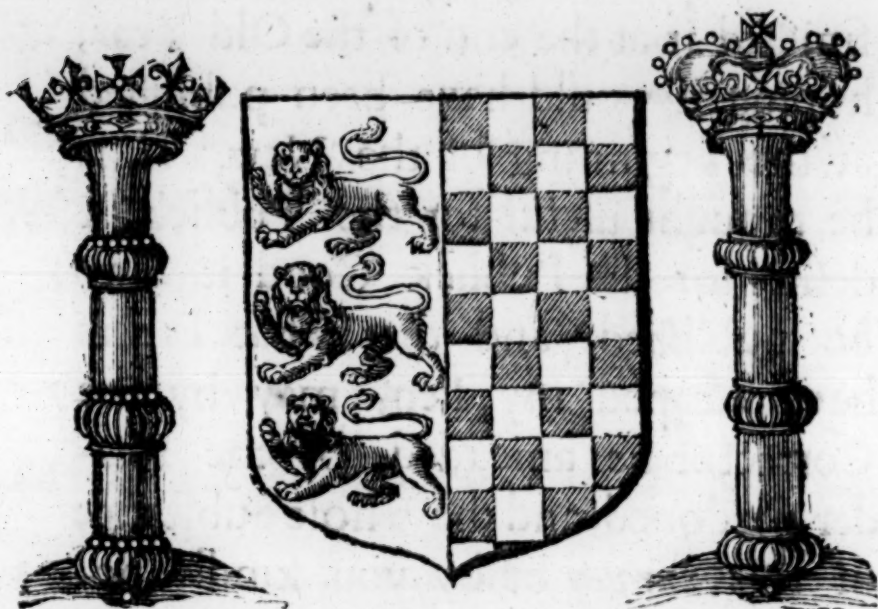
tended speed: Yet glad I am I have finished it at the end of the Old-Year, hoping it would have been published at the beginning of the New. If it be thought useful for the Publick, I desire for the Publick Good it may be published, and that what Errors have escaped my Pen, may by the Corrector be amended, by the Reader pardoned, and the whole Substance of this *Survey* be by you kindly accepted; From him who is and ever will be a Lover of you and your Native Place, whilst he is

Stamford the 1<sup>st</sup> of  
January, 1646.

*Your Friend,*

Richard Butcher.

## The Honourable Ensigns of Stamford.



### The Story of this Scutcheon.

**T**HE *Norman* Bastard, Bastard Beasts did bear,  
 Two Leopards, did on his Surcoat wear:  
 Which to the World did plainly signifie  
 His Mungril Birth, his spurious Progeny.  
 But when this Bastard Blood was quite outworn,  
 And *England's* King were Speech and Birth her own;  
 Our Second *Henry* by a rightful Claim  
 Matching with *Eleanor*, Heir of *Aquitain*;  
 A Golden Lyon Passant, Guly Field,  
 The *Aquitanian* Dutchy bore on Shield.  
 The Blood being clear'd, the Scutcheon perfect stood,  
 And thence three Lyons in a Field of Blood:  
 Two for the *English*, one for *Aquitain*,  
 Field-Mettle, Posture, all alike remain.  
 Fourth *Edward*, both by Name and Blood as great,  
 A Lineal Lyon true *Plantagenet*:  
 Investing *Stamford* with a Charter kind,  
 His own paternal Arms to it assign'd:  
 Impaling it to *Warrens* Chekie Coat,  
 Who formerly the Town of *Stamford* ought.

*Viro*





*Viro doctrinâ, & pietate in Patriam*  
*eximio* RICHARDO-BUTCHER.

Πάντα καλῶς: qui Librum edis doctéq;  
piéque,

Arteq; pertingis, quò stimulavit A-  
mor.

Qui negat alterutrum; non noverit ille,  
necesse est,

Scribendi causas: Patria nempe tua  
est.

Scribendive modum: parfisti nempe  
labori

Tu nulli; pietas quò tua docta foret:

Nec frustrà a sudasse liquet; quod quili-  
libet alter

Agnoscet mecum, qui tua scripta le-  
get.

B. H. Med. Doctor.

---

ROBERT BULLACKE, Chirurgion.

*In laudem Authoris, & contra Zoilum.*

W<sup>H</sup>en first I mov'd in the terrestial  
Sphere,

Of your *Sol's* influence, I doubted not  
my dear

Friend,



Friend, of your Love, your Care, Pains  
and Sincerity  
Which *Stamford* must cognize to all  
Posterity:  
Of this our Author's Book, I say but  
this  
(For that is Praise enough) that it is  
his:  
Nor all the Muses, nor *Apollo's* Lays  
Can sing his Worth, be his own Lines  
his Praise  
Against the *Zoilus*, who's fraught with  
spight,  
I send this old Convoy on him to  
light:

*Cum tua non edas carpis mea carmina  
Leli  
Carpere vel noli nostra, vel ede tua.*

Sloth sits and censures, what th' Indu-  
strious teach;  
Foxes dispraise the Grapes they cannot  
reach.

---

*I*Nto the little Volume of this Book,  
With Judgment's Eye who so shall  
please to look;

*Such*

*Such various Learning he therein shall  
find,  
As shall expresse the Author's Glorious  
Mind:  
The Scite of Stamford, in Rhetorick  
straine,  
Set forth; demonstrateth unto us plain,  
His Eloquence; his knowing Antiquity,  
The substance of this Book doth testifie:  
Then for his Skill in ancient History,  
And likewise in the Art of Heraldry;  
Such copious matter it to us affords,  
As possible can be declar'd in words:  
His Poetry like golden Veins appear,  
Throughout this work, as scattered here  
and there:  
This learned labour from his painful  
hands,  
Shall last whilst Welland runs, and  
Stamford stands.*

THO. SEAMER.

DARES

**D**ARES and HOMER long ago  
did write  
The *Greeks* and *Trojans* Bloody dismal  
Fight;  
Our Author seldom dips his Pen in  
Blood,  
Yet by this Story may be understood,  
How *Stamford* flourisht both in Art  
and Trade,  
And then again, how she was wretched  
made  
By Bloody *Mars*; who all her stately  
Towers  
Earst in a Moment, Fire and Sword  
devours :  
Her various Fortune, he here lets us  
know,  
Which like the Ocean oft did Ebb and  
Flow :  
And this into our Memory, fresh brings  
Worlds frailty, and Vicissitude of things.  
In Wealth and Glory much once did  
thrive,  
What time she was the Sacred Muses  
Hive ;  
And then her Glory fell into decay,  
When as those painful Bees did flie a-  
way.

But

But now again, methinks she mends  
her state,

By that which here our Author doth  
relate:

Then *Stamford* love the Man that Ho-  
nours thee,

Or much unworthy thou wilt seem to  
be

Of such a *Town-Clark*: Who to thy  
great Glory,

Sets forth herein thy true and Anci-  
ent Story.

*E. A.*

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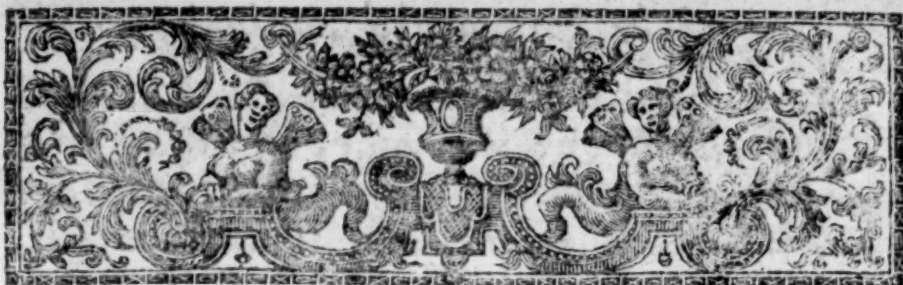
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T H E



THE  
Survey and Antiquity  
Of the Town of  
*STAMFORD.*

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CHAP. I.

*The several Appellations, Foundation, Situation and Form of Stamford, with the Erection and Dissolution of the University there.*



THE Town of *Stamford*, alias *Stantford*, alias *Stampford*, (for by so many several Names the same is called in divers Records) is situated upon the furthest Point West in the County of *Lincoln*, on the Con-  
B fines



finest of the Counties of *Rutland* and *Northampton*: the same, and *Stamford-Baron* adjoining, are placed in a very healthful, pleasant, and temperate Air, which in the Form thereof doth frame the Figure of a Roman T. It is watered on the South Parts with the River of *Welland*, which hath the Original Spring in the County of *Leicester*, towards the West, not far from the Town of *Harborow*. From whence extending her Stream she divideth by her Channel in the beginning of her Course the Counties of *Leicester* and *Northampton*; and so gliding with her Silver Current Eastward in her Journey proves a fruitful Parent, making herself the rich Mother of *Green-Hew*, and many several coloured Flowers which she brings forth upon the fruitful Meadows, enamelling the same therewith all along as she passeth, dividing, before she come at *Stamford*, the Counties of *Rutland* and *Northampton*, and then arriving there, with her fragrant Stream, she divideth the same from the Town and Parish of *Stamford-Baron*, in the County of *Northampton*; a Place though not subject to the Mace of *Stamford's* Government, yet joyned to the same in all Taxes, Subsidies, Fifteens, and other Payments to the

the State amounting to a fifth part of a full Mulct; and so subjugating herself to pass under the stony Yoak of a Bridge of five Arches, she holds on her constant Travel towards the East, thence making a Separation betwixt the Counties of *Lincoln* and *Northampton*, till she comes to the Town of *Crowland*, where she drowneth herself and Name in the Fenns of *Holland*, and pays the Tribute of her Waves to the Monarch *Neptune* by delivering her Waters towards *Lynn* in the County of *Norfolk* into the grand Ocean.

This Town of *Stamford* is of great Antiquity, and was built (as the Tradition goes) 863 Years before the Incarnation of Christ, by *Bladud* a King of the *Britains*, who being himself a great Philosopher endeavoured at this Town to plant the study of Philosophy, in Emulation or Imitation of the ancient *Athenian* Schools, and drawing hither the learnedst and gravest Men of that Science that were to be found in the whole World, it flourished in all manner of Heathenish learning till the time of *K. Lucius*, who was the first that here embraced the Christian Faith by the Preaching of *Fugatius* and *Damianus*, sent hither into *Britain* by *Eleutherus*



*The Survey and Antiquity*

Bishop of *Rome*; and as before it was very famous through the World for the great proficiency of Ethnick Learning, so in that blessed time when *England* was first inlightened with the glorious Beams of the Gospel, it much more flourished with Learned, Holy, and Religious Men, who very devoutly taught the Soul-saving Knowledge of CHRIST; Insomuch that in a short time (according to the Devotion of those Times) in and about *Stamford* Eight Houses of Religion, Thirteen Parish Churches, and Three Chappels, all of them in or near the same Town were erected, (as shall hereafter in the proper Place be more particularly named) the same being furnished with the learnedst and gravest Men of that Age: the Fame of whose Piety and Learning caused many of the Christian Princes and other Great Men Neighbouring upon the Isles of *Britain*, to send their Sons and Friends hither to be taught and educated by those pious Masters, whereby it in those Days attained to the Name and Honour of an University. But as no Glory is permanent in this transitory Life, so in Time the Lustre of this bright shining Tapor of Fame began to wax dim and to decline by the foggy and pestife-

rous Mists of Heresy and Errors; like mortal Diseases breeding in a Body long inured with Peace, Health and Quietness, which caused the *Stamfordian* University to be dissolved by the Decree and Power of Gregory then Bishop of *Rome*, about the Year after the Incarnation of Christ, 727.

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C H A P. II.

*Stamford ruined by the Danes, re-edified and the Bridge over Welland builded by Aliren the second King of Denmark, the Castle and Walls built by Edmund Ironside a Saxon King; with the Names of the Gates, the Names and Uses of the Watch-towers, the Situation of the Castle, the number of the Streets and Lanes, with the Conduits and Wells which water the same. Together with the Churches and Houses of Religion, in and about the same.*

**A** Bout the Year after the Incarnation of Christ 1116, *Canutus* the Heathen King of *Denmark* invading *England* with a potent Army, amongst other of his Spoils and Rapines laid

waste the Town of *Stamford*; which not long after was by *Aliren* the Second his Successor re-edified, and a Bridge of Stone built over the River of *Wel-land* leading into *Stamford-Baron*. It remained without Castle or Walls till the time of *Edmund Ironside* a Saxon King, about 200 Years before the *Norman Conquest*, who built the Castle, and compassed the Town with a Wall of Stone of an indifferent height, for the better Defence against the *Danes* Invasion, garnishing the same with Five strong and stately Watch-Towers, two towards the Water-side for the Discovery and Defence against the Enemy towards the South, the one called *Beesfort*, the other *Holme-Tower*: The other three Bulworks or Watch-Towers are towards the East, North, and West, for the Discovery and Defence against the Enemy on those Parts, called *Carpe-Tower*, *White-Tower*, and *North Bul-work*.

The Walls have in them five principal Gates or Entries, *Peter-Gate* on the West, *St. Clements-Gate* on the North, *Paul-Gate* and *St. Georges-Gate* toward the East, and the *Bridge-Gate* towards the South: To these may be added a Sixth standing North-East called the



the *New-Gate*, but made long since the ancient Gates were erected, all the rest appearing to have slips of strong Port-culleses, which *New-Gate* wanteth. Besides there is towards the South, two ancient Postern-Gates which seem as ancient as the Walls themselves, the one joyning to the *Bridge-Gate*, the other not far from *St. George's-Gate*, leading into the Tenter-Meadows.

But as the length of Time corrupteth not only Manners and good Government from the ancient Intent and Integrity thereof, but also Stone Walls from their true Use and Sufficiency, so hath it brought to pass in these more modern Times, that the Manners of good and careful Government of Magistrates becoming corrupted, either by Self-seeking Coverousness, or friendly Partiality, have so far corrupted these very Walls of Stone, that they have lost the true Use and Strength of them, contrary to the intent and wise meaning of the first Founders, by permitting the adjacent Inhabitants within them to make Back-doors out of them: so that one may say, so many Tenements as border upon them, so many new Posterns are made out of them, serving for no other purpose than for the letting

ting in and out at unlawful Hours Night-Walkers and suspected Persons, which fear to appear in the Presence of a Watch, or to be seen in the Heart of a Town, or to come within the compass of the awful Eye of the publick Magistrate, Things of no small and dangerous Consequence in the times either of Peace or War, especially where they are permitted to the Backsides of Victualing-houses, as too many of them are.

The Castle was situated whilst it stood upon the side of an Hill (as indeed all the Town stands upon the rising of an Hill) but the Castle-hill appears somewhat artificial, being cast up round and higher than the ordinary Degree, standing well towards the midst of the Town, and somewhat Southwest, facing the River with a very pleasant Prospect.

† Mr. *Camden* makes mention of another Castle sometimes standing in *Stamford-Baron*, built by *Edward* the Elder

a

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† Cum *Edwardus Senior* australes fluminum ripas contra *Danos* & *Aquilone* irruentes comminiret è regione etiam hujus in *Australi* ripa (qua nunc *Stamford-Baron* vocatur) firmissimam arcem construxisse. Nusquam tamen hodie apparet nam quod intestino bello *Stephanus* contra *Henricum Andegarvensen* firmavit in ipso oppido fuisse & firma obtinet ipsius area etiam nunc ostendit. *Camden* Brit. in Com. *Lincolne*.



a Saxon King, as a Fortification against the *Danes*, which was destroyed in the Wars betwixt King *Stephen* and *Henry* the Second; and indeed the very Ruins thereof are now come to Ruin, for no Place there appears to give Evidence where it stood.

To manifest the profitable and pleasant Situation of this Town, the Monks, Friars, and Nuns of those superstitious Times (like so many Rats or Mice, which make choice to feed of the daintiest Cheese) made choice of this Place to build here several Receptacles, as one observes of them.

*They plant themselves in fairest Plots  
For Pasture, Wood and Spring:  
No Grief, nor Care, comes to their Lots,  
When others sigh, they sing.*

For in and about this Town they had no less then Eight several Cells or Monasteries; as namely, the *Gray-Fryers*, the *White-Fryers*, the *Augustine Fryers*, *St. Leonard's* (being a Cell belonging to the Abbey of *Durham*) *Newsted* Monastery, the *Hermitage* (being the Place where now the Spittle-House standeth) and a House of Nuns in *Stamford-Baron*.

Here

Here hath been likewise in former Time (as I said before) thirteen Parish-Churches besides three Chappels, namely *St. Maries, All-Saints, St. Thomas, St. Michael's, St. John's, Trinity-Church, Paul's-Church, Peter-Church, St. George's, St. Andrew's, Clement-Church, St. Stephen's, and St. Martin's in Stamford-Baron.*

Also *Benet Chapel, St. Thomas's Chapel, and Magdalene Chapel.* These are now all reduced into five Parishes within the Liberties, and *St. Martin's* without, namely, *St. Maries, All-Saints, St. Michael's, St. John's, and St. George's;* and yet none of all six Parishes (excepting *All-Saints*) hath so much Maintenance belonging to any of them as will competently maintain a Minister in them, a thing which may seem very strange when sixteen several Benefices are reduced to the Number of five, or six. But I conceive the Reason to be here as it is in the University of *Cambridge*, which hath in it (as I take it) 15 Parish Churches, and yet not any one of them of any competent Maintenance; because the Fellows of the several Colleges do officiate in those several Cures for the better Exercise and Practice of their Ministry, as having their chiefest Maintenance from the Colleges: even  
so

so the Monks of the several Monasteries in this Place (whilst those Monasteries stood) did officiate in the several Parishes here, having their principal Maintenance from the Monasteries; which being dissolved, most of these Parishes became united (especially those that had any Maintenance unto them) for the Support of the future Ministry, and those that had merely nothing were totally ruined.

This Town hath in it to the Number of Eleven indifferent fair Streets, and Ten small Streets or Lanes, well replenished with Houses, but in former Times (as appears by the Ruins of many ancient Buildings) it was much more populous than now it is (the Reason of which hereafter appeareth in the proper Place.) The Names of the Streets and Lanes are as followeth, *Peter-hill* Street, *St. Mary's* Street, *Paul's* Street, *St. Michael's* Street, *St. George's* Street, *Clement-hill*, (where the *Friday* Market-Cross stands) *Clipshill*, *St. Mary's* Market-street, *All-Hallows* Gate, the *Bridge-street*, the *Market-street*, *Clement* Lane, *Star* Lane, *Goldsmith's* Lane, *Manerly* Lane, *Chenie* Lane, *St. Thomas's* Lane, *St. John's* Lane, *St. Maries* Lane, *Castle-dike*, and *Pillory-nook*, where the *White-Meat* Market is kept.

The



The Town is watered by two common Conduits, as namely by *St. Michael's*, and *Paul's* Conduits, besides it hath four common Wheel-Wells belonging thereunto, *All-Hallows* Well, *St. George's* Well, *Poule* Well, and *Clement* Well: the Conduits are fed by Pipes of Lead which descend from a Spring called the Conduit-head, being twelve-score or thereabouts without the Walls, upon the North-East of the Town in the Common-field, and hath the Land next adjoyning to it for the Benefit both of the Spring and Conduit.

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### C H A P. III.

*The Antiquities, antient Privileges, and antient Owners of the Town of Stamford.*

Cambden  
Britan. in  
Com. Linc.  
out of the  
Book of  
Dooms-  
Day.

**M**After *Cambden* in his learned *Britannia* in the County of *Lincoln* describes the Situation, Structure, and general Privileges, anciently used in this Town in these Words. *In limite ad Wellandum fluminum Stamford sed & è Saxo structili unde & nomen edificatum oppidum frequens & variis immunitatibus ornatum, muroque firmatum Geldum*

*per*



*duodecem hundredis, & dimidio de-*  
*dit in exercitu navigio & Dane-gelt, i-*  
*bique fuerunt sex custodiæ.* With this  
in part agrees the Book of *Crowland*  
which makes mention of *Stamford* and  
*Stamford-shire*.

Moreover *John Stow* in his Chroni- Stow, pag.  
cle reports, that in the time of King *A-* 131.  
*thelstone* before the Conquest, there was  
a Mint for the Coyning of Money in  
*Stamford-Baron*; so that without doubt  
the Limits of the Jurisdiction and Li-  
berties of *Stamford* have been far be-  
yond what now they are.

The antient Owners of this Town  
have been many, but all holding from  
the Crown in Chief; the Tower-Roll  
makes mention that King *John* gave  
the Castle and Town of *Stamford* to  
*William Earl Warren*, after the Death  
of which *Earl Warren*, *Henry the Third*  
seised the Castle and Town, and gave  
the same to *Edward* his Son who held  
them, and when he came to be King he  
gave the same to *John Earl Warren*;  
*John Earl Warren* gave amongst other  
things the said Castle and Town again  
to the King after his Death, the said  
*John* dyed the 21<sup>st</sup> of *Edward the Third*  
seised of the said Castle and Town for  
Life, the remainder to the King, as ap-  
pears

pears by the Inquisition upon the Tower Roll taken after the Death of the said *John* in the 21<sup>st</sup> Year of the said King *Edward* the Third. *Edward* the Third, after the Death of the said *John* Earl *Warren*, gave the said Castle and Town to *William* de *Bohume* Earl of *Northampton*, and to his Heir-Males, and in Default of such Issue, the remainder to the King.

The said *William* Earl of *Northampton* died without Heirs-Male, whereupon the Reversion of the said Castle and Town did again return into the Crown, and so continued till the first of *Edward* the Fourth, in which said first Year by Letters Patents, bearing Date the first of *June*, the said King *Edward* the Fourth granted the said Town and Castle to his Mother *Sisley* Dutcheſs of *York* for the Term of her Life, the remainder to the King and his Heirs; after the Death of the said *Sisley* Dutcheſs of *York*, the same remained in the Crown till the time of Queen *Elizabeth*, at what time *William* *Cecell* then newly made Lord *Burleigh*, a Man great in the State, and also lately become great in Possessions in and about *Stamford* being trusted by the Townsmen for the obtaining of the Fee-Farm thereof, for

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Use of the Corporation, obtained the same for himself, in whose Posterity it as yet remaineth to the great disadvantage of the said Town.

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#### C H A P. IV.

*The ancient Government of Stamford, the first incorporating thereof by Letters Patents; the reason why the Kings of this Land have from time to time nourished and cherished Corporations; the Privileges and Immunities of Stamford, by the Grants and late Charters, the Power given them there to make Laws for the better regulating the same, and the Laws made particularly set down.*

**T**HE Government of *Stamford* was long before their written Charter held, and used amongst themselves by an ancient Prescription, which was called the *Aldermanry of the Guild*, as strong and as large (if not more strong than now the same is settled by the Charters of the first and 15th of *Edward IV*, who was the first that did incorporate the Town by Letters Patents) For it appeareth upon the Tower-



er-Roll in the Third Year of King *Edward* the First, *Per veredictum duodecem minorum Ville de Stamford Rotul. hundred. Lincoln. ibi fuerunt duodecem qui vocantur LEGEMANI qui sic vocabantur quia ab antiquo fuerunt Judices legum in eadem Villam.* Whereby it is manifest, that in those Days, there were Twelve Men in *Stamford* which were called *Legemani*, because they were Judges of the Law, and had the Law in their Hands for the Government of this Town.

*Edward* IV, in the first Year of his Reign, *Anno Dom. 1461*, by his Charter directed to *George Chapman*, the first incorporate *Alderman*, and others both of the upper and lower Bench, then called the *Comburchesses* and *Capital-Burchesses* (being then the first and second Twelve, as they are more particularly named in the said Charter, but since enlarged by a later Charter, to the *Alderman* and Twelve *Comburchesses*, and to the Number of 24 *Capital-Burchesses*) did incorporate the said Town both in Name and Deed by the Name of the *Alderman* and *Burchesses* of *Stamford*, and thereby gave or rather confirmed unto the same many great and profitable Privileges; as to be freed from the Sheriffs



riffs Jurisdiction, and from being put on Inquests out of the Town, to have the return of all Writts, to be freed from all Lords Lieutenants, or their Deputies in respect of taking of Mufters; as touching the Militia of the said Town, making the *Alderman* for the Time being, the King's immediate Lieutenant within his Liberties and Jurisdiction, and to be within the same the second Man within the Kingdom; to have one or more Mace or Maces of Gold or Silver at his choice to be carried before him for his greater Honour and Dignity; to have a common Seal at Arms, and for the more Honour thereof, the same are allowed to be the Arms of *England*, both in Field, Colour, and Posture without difference, impaled with the Checkie Coat, Or, and Azure of Earl *Warren*, the ancient Lord (as hath been said) of this Town; and further, to do and execute within the same and Liberties thereof, *Ut ab antiquo usu fuerunt*, as of ancient Time they had been accustomed, which makes it evident that this Charter is but a new Confirmation of more ancient Privileges.

The Naturalists report, that the Viperous Brood are procreated by the  
C De-

Destruction of both the Parents; the Male destroyed in the act of Generation, the Female at the time of bringing forth: Such a Generation of Vipers have from time to time unfortunately been gotten and brought forth in this Town, I mean, Men who have been begotten into prime Offices by the Votes and Suffrages of others, by which very Act they have proved the Ruin of those which begat them, and being conceived in the Womb of their Offices, to make themselves a Birth to their better Benefit and greater Preferment, have torn out the Bowels of this their nourishing Mother, by purloining from her her ancient Records, Charters, and Miniments, tending to the Death and Destruction of this Corporation, only to advance their private Designs together with the Designs of the Town's common Enemy; whereby our ancient Immunities appear no otherwise, than scatteringly here and there upon the Tower-Roll, little better than meer Circumstances; yet pregnant Evidences of more ancient Privileges: So that at this Day we can shew none under any authentick Warrant beyond the first Year of the Reign of King *Edward IV.*

But

But to proceed since the obtaining of this first Charter, the same hath been confirmed by divers *Inspeccimusses* from all the succeeding Kings and Queens that have been Sovereigns to the time of King CHARLES that now is, and divers new Grants added; as the *Munday Market*, the three Fairs of *Simon and Jude*, *Green-Goose Fair*, and *St. James's Fair*, having formerly but the *Friday Market*, and the great *Mid-lent Mart*, the Profits of which only belong to the Lord, these latter to the Corporation.

By a late *Inspeccimus*, there is granted to the *Alderman* and *Burgessees*, to hold a Court of *Pleas* of all Actions Real, Personal, or mixt, to the Value of 40*l*. And to hold Sessions and Goal Delivery, for all Criminal Actions perpetrated and done within the Liberty (High Treason and petty Treason only excepted.)

This Town hath (as many other ancient Boroughs of *England* have) a power to send up two *Burgessees* to every Parliament: So that they have not only the power to execute Laws, but also a Share in making of Laws: And here is to be observed the Reason, why the Princes and Policy of *Eng and*  
C 2 have



have had a Regard, as it were to the fencing and hedging about the Cities and ancient Boroughs of this Land with Privileges and Immunities, for the stronger Defence, Preservation and Maintenance of the same, and that for divers great and weighty Ends and Purposes. In the time of *William* the Conqueror it is constituted by the said King in these Words; *Item nullum Mercatum vel forum sit nec fieri permittatur nisi in Civitatibus Regni nostri & in Burgis clausis & muto vallatis & Castellis, & locis tutissimis ubi consuetudines Regni nostri & jus nostrum commune & dignitates Coronæ nostræ quæ constitutæ sunt a bonis Prædecessoribus nostris deperire non possunt nec defraudari, nec violari, sed omnia rite & ter judicium & justiciam fieri debent: Et ideo Castella & Burgi & Civitates sunt & fundatæ & edificatæ scilicet ad tuitionem gentium & populorum Regni, & ad defensionem Regni & idcirco observari debent cum omne libertate & integritate & ratione.*

Lib. fol.

125

So as by this it appears, that Cities and ancient Boroughs (as this Town is) were instituted for three Purposes.

First,



*First*, The Conservation of the Customs of the Kingdom, and the common Right and Dignity of the Crown.

*Secondly*, For the Defence of the Nation, and the People of the Kingdom.

*Thirdly*, And as for the Defence of the Kingdom, so for the Conservation of the Laws thereof, by which Laws every Man enjoys his own Peace; for Tuition and Defence of the King's Subjects, and for the keeping of the King's Peace in time of sudden Uproars; and finally for the Defence of the Realm against outward and inward Hostility.

And indeed the Grants of Kings and Sovereign Princes, either to Counties, Cities, or Towns Corporate, makes such Counties, Cities and Towns Corporate, as it were small County Palatines within themselves, in giving them Power for the better Government of such Places, to have Magistrates of their own Members; and for their more am-

ple Authority, and peculiar Rule to make Laws, Constitutions and Ordinances, to bind themselves and every Member within their Jurisdiction.

When the Conqueror created *Hugh Lupus* Earl of *Chester*, he made that Shire a County Palatine, upon which Creation *Henry Bradshaw* a Monk in *Chester*, about the beginning of King *Henry VIII*, speaking of the manner of the Conqueror's Grant to the said *Hugh*, hath these following Verses, which in part do resemble the free and large Liberties and Grants to inferior Corporations.

Bradshaw  
in vitæ  
Wirburg.  
cap. 16.

— *The King gave him for his Inheritance*

*The County of Chester, with the Appurtenance;*

*Made a sure Charter to him and his Succession:*

*By the Sword of Dignity to hold it by Might,*

*And to call a Parliament to his Will and Sight;*

*To order his Subjects after true Justice, As a præpotent Prince, and Statutes to devise.*

This

This *Hugh Lupus* for the better aiding of him in his Government, and for the more compleating of him in his Parliament, which should be the Fountain of his Laws to rule by, substituted and made under him these Eight Barons; That is to say,—

1. *Robertus filius Hugonis, Baron de Malpas.*

2. *Richardus de Vernon, Baron de Shibbrooke.*

3. *Willielmus Malbanc, Baron de Nampwich.*

4. *Willielmus filius Nigelli, Baron de Halton.*

5. *Hamo de Mascy, Baron de Dunham.*

6. *Gilbertus de Venables, Baron de Kilberton.*

7. *Hugo filius Normandi, Baron de Hawardin.*

8. *Nicholas de Stock-port, Baron de Stock-port.*

In like manner, as this Earl and his Barons assembled in the great Hall in his Castle of *Chester*, had the power to make Laws and Constitutions for the Government of that his County, so hath this lesser Body aggregate (the Survey of which I now write) a Power within

themselves in their Common Hall assembled, to make Laws as peculiar and proper Rules for their better Government, the said Assembly being a little Court of Parliament (if it be lawful for me to compare small Things with great, or like a Cosmographer, to frame a Model of the great World in one small Skin of Parchment; for in this small Model is a Representation of the highest and greatest Government;) For here the *Alderman* as the chiefest Magistrate represents the Person of the King, his Brethren the *Comburgesses* sitting round about him as so many Peers of the Upper House, the *Capital Burgesses* which we here call the 24 being *Senatores minorum gentium*, are the Representative Body of the whole Town, and in their place do symbolize with the lower House of Parliament; The Recorder (being the Mouth of the Court) doth represent the Speaker in this Michrocosome; the Town-Clerk, the Register or Clerk of the same; The gilded Mace-bearer, the Serjeant at Arms; and the Jaylor (being the arresting Serjeant in the Liberty) the Knight of the Black Rod.

Now in pursuance of that Power given to this Corporation for the making  
of



of good and wholesome Laws for the better Government of the same, *Richard Wolphe* Gent. *Alderman* of the said Town, at a common Court or Hall there held the 15th Day of *March*, in the Sixth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King CHARLES that now is, &c. With the Advice and Consent of the *Comburgesses* and *Capital Burgesses* in the Common Hall assembled; did ordain and constitute as followeth:

1. **T**hat no new Habitation shall be erected in the said Town, unless it be made fit for the dwelling of such Person or Persons, as shall be Cessed or fit to be cessed in the Subsidie at xx s. in Land, or iii l. in Goods at the least (excepting Hospitals and Houses of Correction) upon pain to forfeit to the Alderman and Burgesses, or their Successors the Sum of xs. for every Month, that such Cottage or new Building shall be used for Habitation.

2. That no Barns or other Houses shall be converted into Tenements, and no ancient Tenement shall be divided into sundry Habitations, (except the same so divided shall be made fit for the Dwelling

ling of Subsidie Men of xx s. Lands, or  
iii l. Goods, the Creditor to forfeit x s.  
Monthly and the Tenant vs. Monthly  
to the Use aforesaid.

3. That such who take in Innates,  
shall forfeit x s. monthly to the Use a-  
foresaid.

4. That none shall let or assign any  
Tenement to any one not assessed or fit  
to be assessed at xx s. Lands, or iii l.  
Goods (except to Freemen that have not  
discontinued from the Town with their  
Family by the space of one Year before)  
unless the Landlord become bound with  
the Tenant or one other sufficient Sure-  
ty in 40 l. to save the Town harmless,  
upon pain of five Pounds forfeit for the  
Contempt, and x s. monthly for the  
continuance by the Landlord, and vs.  
monthly by the Tenant, to the Use a-  
foresaid.

5. That these Orders extend not to  
any that take in Tenants of xx s. Land,  
or iii l. Goods in the Subsidy, (except they  
be Innates.

6. That the Alderman for the time be-  
ing, with two of the next Comburgesses  
to

to the place (not being Offenders) shall be Judges, whether such Creations be meet for the Habitation of such Subsidy Men.

7. That the Streets and Lanes in the said Town be cleansed every Saturday by the adjacent Inhabitants, or the Parties delinquent to forfeit for every Offence vi d. and the Constables in that Precinct, to forfeit for not presenting every Offence at the next Sessions after the same is committed, ii s. vi d. to the Use aforesaid.

8. That no Alderman shall presume to make any a Freeman out of the Town-hall, unless the same be granted in the open Hall, and the fine for such Freedom there Assessed, upon pain to forfeit v l. to the Use aforesaid.

9. That no Tradesman whatsoever (except Freemen by Birth or Service) shall presume to open any Shop, or to sell any Wares until they have agreed for their Freedom, upon pain of forfeiting x s. for every Month they shall so do, to the Use aforesaid.

10. That all the Conduits, Common-  
Wells, and Pumps about the said Town  
shall



shall from time to time be repaired, at the Town Charge upon pain of Forfeiture of vi s. viii d. a piece by the two Chamberlains, to the Use aforesaid.

11. That so many of the Comburgeses, or Capital Burgeses as shall be dwelling within the Parish where the Alderman or his Deputy for the time being shall dwell, (having no lawful Excuse to the contrary) shall attend upon the said Alderman or his Deputy to and from his Parish Church upon every Lord's Day, both before Noon and After-noon, if there be any Sermon at the said Church, upon pain for every one offending, to forfeit for every Offence the Sum of iiii d. to the Use aforesaid.

12. That all such as have built upon the Town-Walls, or upon the Rampier thereof, or made any Doors, or Gates out of the said Walls, within the Space of 40 Years before these Ordinances, shall take Leases from the Town, of the said Passages; or shall forfeit xii d. for every Month they shall continue the same without Leases, to the Use aforesaid.

13. That the Pinder of the said Town shall impound and take 1 d. for every Beast



Beast that he finds in the Town-streets and in the Liberties thereof, not put before the common Herd.

14. That all the Forfeitures aforesaid, shall be payed to the Chamberlains for the time being, who in Default of Payment shall recover and leavy the same by Action or Actions of Debt, or by Distress of the Goods and Chattels of the Offenders, which Distress being taken shall be impounded until the Penalty for which it was taken be fully paid, or else for Non-payment by the space of six Days after the taking, and not in the mean time replevied, the same to be apprized by two indifferent Persons to be chosen by the Alderman for the time being, and by the Chamberlains sold for the Satisfaction of the said Penalties, and the Overplus to be delivered to the Owner or Owners of the said Goods.

15. That the several Sums hereafter to be paid, recovered or levied by vertue of these Ordinances or any of them, shall be from time to time employed to and for the good of the Poor of the said Town of Stamford, and no otherwise.

These

19 Hen. 7.  
cap. 7.

These Laws, Constitutions and Ordinances, were in the same Year viewed, approved and confirmed under the Hands and Seals of Sir *Richard Hutton*, Knight, then one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and Sir *George Crook*, Knight, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of *Kings-Bench*, being the two Judges of Assizes for the County of *Lincoln* (in which County the said Corporation of *Stamford* standeth) and thereby made Laws according to the Form and Statute in that Case made and provided, and are set up in the Council-Chamber of the said Town fairly written in Parchment and fixed in a Wooden Frame.

But these Laws how good soever in themselves remain but as so many lineless Letters for want of that quickening Spirit which the Authority of the Magistrate ought to put into them by the just and impartial Execution of them. For as in Cases Criminal, the Death of a Malefactor is the Life of the Law, so in all Offences of a less Nature the due Punishment of the Offender, shews the Instrument of the living Law in the Hand of the Justices; and therefore such Magistrates as have good  
Rules

Rules prescribed, but in Regard either of Negligence, Idleness or Ignorance, forbear to do their Duties, are like to counterfeit Mankins set upon Corn Lands, only to fright away the Birds, and the Offender perceiving such a one what he is, is by him rather encouraged than made afraid to offend; because he knows he may offend without controul, having for his Governour but *Æsop's* dead Beam flung into the Water, upon which every base Frog, in Contempt and Derision will hop and trample on.

What shall I call such blockish Justices?

They are like round Cyphers which have neither the Figures of Justice, Judgment, Equity, Courage, nor the fear of God before their Eyes; or like the Picture of *St. George* on Horse-back, threatening with his Sword to kill the Dragon, but never hits him; Therefore to finish the Character of this Sin-suffering Beast with this Chapter, the Poet's Definition fits him.

*Mild Magistrates are Winters too too* Du-Bartas.  
*warm,*

*Which neither chill the Weed, nor  
kill the Worm.*

C H A P.



## C H A P. V.

*The 'Dignity and Antiquity of the Word  
and Title Alderman described.*

NOW since this Town hath for her principal Magistrate an *Alderman*, I conceive it will not be amiss nor out of Order or Method, before I set down the manner of Election and Inauguration of this prepotent Officer, somewhat to vindicate the Dignity and Antiquity of the Word *Alderman* it self, with the large Extent and ancient Power thereof; here in *England* long before the *Norman* Conquest, far beyond that of *Mayor* or any other Name of Magistrate at this time appointed, for the Rule and Government of a City or Town Incorporate, though the Conceit and Opinion of these more modern Times seem to be otherwise; *Sed non fuit sic ab initio*: and I am sure the best Antiquities prefer an ancient Dignity though by Time neglected, before a new invented Title though never so much for the present adored; so likewise do the best Heralds prefer an ancient Family (retaining the old Vertue, though declined in Estate) before a new and upstart House though  
never



never so much glittering for the present in Wealth, Pomp, and Prosperity: for we know that though many times a black Cloud interposeth it self betwixt us and the Sun's brightness, yet the Sun still remaineth to be the same both in Heat and Splendor though seeming darkened, cooled, and obscured to dull Conceits and thick Capacities: So, though Time and Use like an absconding Vail or Curtain, draws it self betwixt us and the former ancient Lustre and Extent of Government, appropriate unto the Name and Dignity of the Word *Alderman*, yet the same still remains as at the first Glorious and Splendidious in it self. For it is to be noted, that in all old *Saxon* Titles, the Word *Alderman* or *Duke* (as *Selden* observes) was one and the same, for Authority whereof, he cites an Instrument made by *Ethelread* and *Ethelsted*. The *Aldermen*, *Dukes* or *Lords* of *Mercia*, to *Werfred* Bishop of *Worcester*, in the Year 904, for the Profit and Benefit of that Church, and (as the Book of the Church of *Worcester* saith) the Name *Alderman* is sometimes expressed by *sub Regulus* & *regulus*, sometimes by *Patricius*, *Princeps*, *Dux*, *Comes* & *Consul*, nor is this

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without

Cambden  
Britan.  
pag. 368.

without Example, that they are called *Reges*. There was an old Inscription at the Abby of *Ramsay* in ancient Time of one *Alwin*, who being of the Blood Royal was *Alderman* of all *England* under King *Athelston*, and Founder of that Abby, as there appears by the Epitaph upon his Tomb in these Words:

Obiit anno  
Christi  
992.  
Cod. Ram-  
sy in Archi-  
vis Scacca-  
rii.

*Hic requiescit Alwinus incliti regis  
Edgari cognatus totius Angliæ Alder-  
manus & hujus sacri cænobii miraculo-  
sas fundatur.*

Here lies *Alwin* Kinsman to King *Edgar*, *Alderman* of all *England*, and the miraculous Founder of this sacred Cell.

Hovenden  
pag 607.  
Polychron.  
Polidor.  
Virgil in-  
ter leges  
Malmucii.

The Word *Elderman* (saith *Hovenden*) in *England* is the same with *Senior* or *Senator* in *Latin*, not so much so called *propter senectutem sed propter sapientiam*, not so much for their Age as for their Wisdom; and divers others have it to the same purpose in other Words by way of Notation, observing that those whom the *Saxons* formerly called, and now we call *Eldermen* or *Earls*, the *Romans* called *Senators*. *Et similiter olim apud Britanes temporibus Romanorum in Regno isto Britaniæ vocabantur Senatores qui postei temporibus Saxonum vocabantur Aldermani,*

*dermani, non propter ætatem sed propter sapientiam & dignitatem, cum quidam adolescentes essent Jurisperiti tamen & super hoc experti.* And likewise in times past amongst the *Britains*, in the time of the *Romans*, in this Kingdom of *Britain*, they were called *Senators*, which afterwards in the time of the *Saxons* were called *Aldermen*, not so much for their Age as for their Wisdom, &c.

So that it appears hereby, that the Antiquity, Dignity, and the Extent of Authority of the Name or Title *Alderman*, surpasseth that of *Major*, *Provost*, *Bayliff*, or *Warden*, by which several Titles given to the Chief Magistrates, divers Cities and Corporate Towns are governed.

## C H A P. VI.

*The manner of the Chusing the Alderman of Stamford, with other subordinate Officers in that Corporation, as how the said Body by the Charter is from time to time kept in Life and Being.*

**I**N the next Place follows in Order, the Original Grant and present Practice according to that Grant in the Election and chusing of this Prime Magistrate, and the other subordinate Officers under him; for (as I said before) King *Edward IV* in the first Year of his Reign, directed his Letters Patents to *George Chapman* and others, by the Name of the *Alderman* and *Comburgesses* of *Stamford*, and to twelve more of an Inferior Rank, by the Name of the *Capital Burgesses* of *Stamford*, which second Twelve have been by a latter Charter augmented to the Number of 24. So as King *Edward IV* creating this Body by his Princely Power, by his Wisdom and Policy gave Rules and Directions to the same, how it should from time to time be preserved in a perpetual Life and Being by a continued Succession; and therefore when any of  
the



the first Number do decease or leave their Place, the *Alderman* with the rest of his Company (and the second Company in their common Hall assembled) do Elect and chuse out of the second Number such a meet and able Man as they shall think fit for the Supply of the vacant, the said Election being only made in the private Chamber of the Council by the *Alderman* and those with him of the first Number, and this by the Major Number of Voices (the *Alderman* having in this as in all other Votes a double or casting Voice.) And when any of the second Number happen to decease or to be displaced, both Companies joyning together by the major Number of Voices, chuse out of the Body of the whole Town such a discreet, able and sufficient Man as shall be thought convenient to supply the then vacant Place.

Both Companies thus compleatly furnished being congregated in their common Hall upon the first *Thursday* after the Feast of St. *Bartholomew* the Apostle, every Year, do Elect two out of the first Number, who have not been *Alderman* by the Space of two Years then past, to the end that one of these two, the first *Thursday* in the

clean Week next after the Feast of St. *Michael* the Arch-Angel then following, may by the major Suffrages of both the Companies be chosen to be *Alderman* for the Year then to come; which Party thus elected, is brought and presented by his Predecessor to the Steward of the Court Leet in the open Court after Proclamation made in solemn manner to that Purpose: The Ceremony of which Day is as followeth.

The former *Alderman* attended by the first and second Companies, the first Company in their Robes of Purple faced with Foynes (such as the second Robe of *London* is) and the second Company in their decent Gowns of Black fit for such an Assembly, do repair to the House of the New elected *Alderman*, where after a short Banquet, they all do pass in Order to the Castle-yard, where the Leet is kept, and there being presented, (as is aforesaid) he is solemnly sworn by the Steward of the Leet, first taking the Oath of Supremacy and Allegiance, next the Oath of Justice of the Peace and *Alderman* of the Corporation, and having a Tippet of black Velvet taken from

from the Neck of his Predecessor, and by the Hands of his said Predecessor put upon his, he then is seated on the Right Hand of the Steward, where he sits till the Charge be given, and then attended by the several Companies, they go to the Church of St. *Maries* in *Stamford*, where they hear a Sermon; which being finished, the new *Alderman* passeth to his House with the two Maces, the one of Gold the other of Silver, born before him, and attended by the several Companies as is aforesaid, with the loud Musick of the Town playing before them, and in divers Places as they pass the Scholars of the Free *Grammar* School do pronounce before them several Orations in *Greek* and *Latin*.

After which the *Alderman* at his own House (for the most part) and at his own Cost and Charges, doth make a great Feast to the Town, and to as many of the Gentry of the Country as upon solemn Invitation think good to be present.

This Solemnity being finished, presently after he keeps his first Court (which is called a Hall) where he swears all his first Company to be faithful un-

to him, and truly to Counsel him in the Execution of his Office, and likewise he then swears the second Company to be aiding and assisting unto him in all things that appertain to the *Aldermanry*, during the time of his Office, at the Hall; he likewise takes an Oath of the Town Clerk, for the Execution of his Office, and likewise he then swears the Coroner of the Town for the Year to come, who is (by Custom) the same Party that was *Alderman* the Year before.

Also he then swears the two *Chamberlains* and Ten or Twelve Constables, at least; Searchers for the Corn, Flesh and Fish Markets, Sealers and Searchers of Leather, are at this time likewise sworn, and all other inferior Officers, as the Bayliff of the Liberty, the Serjeant of the Mace; such as are needful and necessary for the Aid and Support of the Town's Government, are at this Hall chosen and sworn, well and faithfully to perform and execute their several Offices during the Year then next following.



CHAP. VII.

*Memorable Things happening at several times in and about Stamford.*

**M**R. Cambden out of † *Huntington* reports, that when the whole Nations of the *Picts* and *Scots* had invaded the *North of England*, and were come Southwards as far as *Stamford*, that *Hengist* (which was, as I take it, the first *Saxon* King that here reigned) came against them with his *Saxons*, with such unwearied great Strength and Fortitude, that he there so stopped the Journey of these barbarous Invaders, that most of them were slain and taken, the rest which were put to flight were drowned in the Water.

I have read in the Story of *Ingulphus*,<sup>*Ingulphus.*</sup> that at what time the *Danes* invaded *England*, had burnt the Abby of *Crowland*, and put to the Sword all the Monks

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† Cum (ut habet Huntingdonensis) Picti & Scoti, omnem regionem ad Stamfordiam usque diripissent, ubi Hengistu noster cum sub Saxonibus indefessari eximia fortitudine furentibus barbaris ita iter occussit ut plurimis peremptis, pluribus captis, reliqua fugam undique cesserunt. Cambd. in Brittan. in Com. Lincoln.

Monks in the same, and marching towards *Stamford*, the then Baron of *Easindine*, with the Men of *Stamford*, gave them Battle near unto the said Town, and beat them back for that time, though afterwards they recruited to the Destruction of the same, as formerly hath been related.

In *Anno Dom* 1153, King *Stephen* holding the Castle of *Stamford* against *Henry Fitz-Empris*, that is *Henry* the Second, the said Castle was besieged and won by the said *Henry*.

In *Anno Dom*. 1189, all the *Jews* that then repaired to the Midlent-Mart at *Stamford* from all Parts, were spoiled of their Goods and murdered.

In *Anno* 1227, there was a great Meeting at *Stamford* of divers Lords, about plotting of the Rebellion against King *Henry III*, called the *Barons Wars*.

In *Anno* 1293, 1300, 1311, general Chapters called *Itinere minorum* were held at *Stamford*: Afterwards in the Reign of *Richard II*, *Anno Dom*. 1392, there was a Meeting at *Stamford*, called *Consilium Stanfordinsem Prelatorum*, at which Meeting King *Richard* himself was present by the Command of Pope *Boniface X*, about the suppressing of *Wickliffe's* Opinions.

In

In *Anno Dom.* 1334, by reason of a bloody Difference happening betwixt the Southern and Northern Students in the University of *Oxford*, part of that University, being the whole Northern Faction, removed it self to *Stamford*, whereby was accomplished a former ancient Prophecy which followeth in these Words:

*Hoc magnum studium qui nunc est ad  
vada bonum  
Tempore futuro celebrabitur ad vada  
Saxi.*

As *Oxford* where Learning now doth flourish,  
In time to come the *Stony Ford* shall nourish.

Mr. *Cambden* in his learned *Britannia*, confirms this Faction at *Oxford*, and the settling for a time of the Northern Students here at *Stamford*; For (saith he) *Regnante Edwardo tertio capta hic Academia & bonarum literarum professo quod suæ gloriæ imprimis ducunt cives. Cum enim Oxoniæ inter studiosos Boreales & Australes omnia libus feruerent, magnus studiosorum numerus huc concessit:* But here they stay-  
ed

ed not long; for saith the same *Cambden*, *Paulo tamen post Oxoniam reversi Academia huic orienti ut initium ita finem cito posuerunt.* Yet this Separation occasioned that, ever since, that University, when any of their Members are to take any Degree, they give them an Oath never to read *Logick* in *Stamford*, (strangely conceiving that either the foresaid Prophecy is not yet fulfilled, or else that their Policy can prevent the Decree of Eternity, when as we see that God when he pleaseth brings the same thing to pass, by the same means whereby fond Man goes about to prevent it;) For saith *Cambden* further, *Cautumque deinceps in revirando ne quis Oxoniensis publice Stamfordiæ prælegeret.*

This Town of *Stamford* nevertheless flourished for some time afterwards in Trade and Merchandize until the Wars happened unhappily, betwixt the two Families of *York* and *Lancaster*, in which intestine Strife the Northern Soldiers breaking into the Town, burnt down the Houses, and so far destroyed all things here, that never since this Town could fully recover her ancient Dignity; for saith *Cambden* (speaking of the Town after the removal of the *Oxford* Students,)



Students,) *Nilominus illa Mercimoniis floruit, donec ardente inter familiam Lancastrensem & Eboracensem civili bello, Boreales milites irrumpentes ædibus, & incendiis omnia miscuerint; nec inde vero dignitatem pristinam plenè recuperare potuit.*

The Castle of *Stamford* was overthrown and quite Demolished in the time of *Richara* the Third, the Materials thereof taken away to repair the *White-Friers* in *Stamford*.

*Edward IV* came to *Stamford* in *Anno 1462*, the Year after he had incorporated the Town by Letters Patents.

*Henry VIII* came to *Stamford* at his Progress into *Lincolnshire*, in *Anno Dom. 1532*, where he was royally welcomed by *Henry Lacy* Gentleman then *Alderman*, as his Predecessor *Edward IV* was before received by *John Brown* Esquire, then *Alderman*.

In *Anno 1469*, *Sir Thomas De-la-Band*, and *Sir Thomas Dimock* were executed for Treason at *Stamford*, *Thomas Royston* then being *Alderman*.

The Town House or Common-Hall over the Bridge-Gate in *Stamford* was newly built by *John Haughton*, *Alderman*, in *Anno Dom. 1558*.

In

In *Anno Dom.* 1565, Queen *Elizabeth* passed through *Stamford*, and dined in the *White Fryers*, in her Progress into *Lincolnshire*, *Godfrey Dawson* then being *Alderman*.

In *Anno Dom.* 1594, *Robert Medows* then being *Alderman*, a great Tumult was raised at the Inn, called the *Bull* in *Stamford*, by *Mulleneux* of *Nottinghamshire*, and *Terwil* of *Lincolnshire* of the one side, and one *Rookwood* a Gentleman of *Suffolk* of the other Party, the Occasion began upon a Trifle. A Foot-boy drying himself in the Evening by the Kitchen Fire, (where his Master *Rookwood's* Supper was making ready) *Mulleneux* and *Terwil* sitting at a Table drinking near to the Fire, took Exceptions against the Boy and beat him because he did not stand uncovered before them; the Boy making Complaint thereof to other of his Master's Servants then in the House, divers of them came down to revenge the Boy's Wrong, and with naked Swords so affronted the foresaid Gentlemen, that at the length the Gentlemen and Servants on both sides became to be engaged.

*Flumina magna vides parvis de fontibus orta.*  
And

And a great Stream of Blood might have issued from this small Original, had not the same been wisely prevented by the Valour and Discretion of that Honourable Soldier *Peregrim*, Lord *Willoughby* of *Grimsthorp*, who living then in *Stamford*, and hearing that the said *Alderman* (though he used his best Endeavour for the appeasing of the said Stir) could not prevail; armed himself and his Followers, and on his warlike Courser entred himself into the midst of the Throng, and like a right valiant Person and wise Commander pacified the Up-roar before any mortal Wound was given; so serving her Majesty by the procuring of her Peace, and saving the Lives of many, who otherwise were in danger to have perished in that Tumult, and by his Wildom and Discretion before he parted from them made them all Friends.

In *Anno Dom.* 1633, King *Charles* lay in *Stamford-Baron* one Night as he passed into *Scotland* there to receive the Crown of that Kingdom, and then passed through the Corporation of *Stamford* in State, *John Atton* the then *Alderman* bearing the Mace before him, the said *Alderman* and all the first Company mounted upon Horse back, and

and riding in their Robes upon their Foot Clothes.

In *Anno* 1634, King *Charles* and his Queen in their Progress Northward, lodged two Nights at the Earl of *Westmerland's* at *Apethorpe* five Miles from *Stamford*, but when they removed from thence they passed in State through the Town, *Edward Camocke* then *Alderman* bearing the Mace before them.

In *April* 1641, by means of great Rain, and the Wind then being full West, the River of *Welland* so far swelled above the Banks, that the Flood so far prevailed as it went over the North end of *Stamford* Bridge, and flowed up *St. Maries-Hill*, the midway of *St. Maries* Church, drowning the lower Rooms and Cellars on both sides the Street, and on the South side it drowned the lower Rooms of the *New-bead-house*, and both the Yard and the lower Rooms of the Inn called the *George*, insomuch that some Horses were then and there drowned in the Stables, and the Walls and Roof over one of the Stables thrown down by the violence of the Water, the Flood being so high all over the Yard that a Horse might have swum therein. It drowned all the lower Rooms in the Houses that stand in the Water-Street



of *Stamford-Baron*: yet though this Flood did rise so high upon the sudden, upon the East and West of the River of *Welland*, flowing over all the lower Rooms by which it passed, and carrying down the Stream both Cattle, Timber, and all that lay within the Compass thereof, yet (thanks be to God) I could never hear any Man, Woman nor Child, that perished thereby.

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C H A P. VIII.

*Such ancient Monuments as are to be seen in and about Stamford and Stamford-Baron, as well without as within the said Town.*

**T**Here is an ancient Dike appeareth here and there in divers Places betwixt *Stamford* and *Lincoln*, and (being obscured by ruining Time some Miles from *Stamford*) some part of it appears again upon the North side of the Town betwixt *Stamford* and *Brigg-casterton*, and comes almost to the Town Wall toward *Peter-Gate*, but after it appears no more Southward for as much as I could ever perceive) this is vulgarly called the *High-Dike*, but *Cambden* in his *Britannia*, calls it, *Via militaris*  
E Roma-

*Romanorum*, and brings it to *Stamford* in the same place as I have here related ; *Licet non nulla* (saith he) *antiquitatis judicia hic supersint tractamque olim fuisse Via militaris Romanorum, quâ statim te ex oppido in Boream proficientem excipit satis declaret.*

Not far from hence upon the North side of the Town near unto *York Highway*, and about twelve score from the Town Gate, which is called *Clement-Gate*, stands an Ancient Cross of Free Stone of a very curious Fabrick, having many Ancient Scutchions of Arms insculped in the stone about it ; as the Arms of *Castile* and *Leon*, quartered, being the paternal Coat of the King of *Spain*, and divers other Hatchments belonging to that Crown, which envious Time hath so defaced, that only the Ruins appear to my Eye, and therefore not to be described by my Pen.

This Cross is called the *Queen's Cross*, and was erected in this place by King *Edward* the First about *Anno Dom. 1293*. The occasion of this Erection was in Memory of *Elenor* Daughter to *Ferdinand* the third of that name King of *Castile*, and Wife of the said King *Edward* the First, a most  
Reli.

Religious, Chast and Virtuous Lady, who (as the story goes) when her Husband was wounded with an invenomed Arrow at the Wars in *Palestine*, with her own Mouth she sucked the Poyson out of the Wound and so healed her Lord, when all his Chirurgions and Physicians had left the wound for mortal. This Queen falling sick at *Herdeley* beyond *Lincoln*, there dyed the 9th of *November* 1290, and her Corps being brought from thence to be buried at *Westminster*, in every place when the same rested by the way, King *Edward* the First shortly after caused in memory of her a most sumptuous Cross of Stone to be erected near the place, some of which are standing and remaining (if not lately destroyed) till this day, as at *Lincoln*, *Grantham*, *Stamford*, *Waltbam*, and *Charing-Cross* near unto *Westminster* yet appeareth.

At the upper end of the middle St. Maries. Quire of this Church of *St. Maries* in *Stamford*, there stands a Monument more curious for the Workmanship than for the Matter whereof it is framed, having no Superscription nor Arms, to denote unto us who the party was that it was made for: He lyeth in Armour *Cap-a-pe*. The Tradition

tion is that he was a Knight, who went by the name of Sir *Daniel Phillips*, a great Man for *Henry* Earl of *Richmond* in the Battle against the Tyrant *Richard* III. But I suppose he was one of a more higher rank, and of the Blood Royal, for at his feet there is a Lion Couchant, and round about the Tomb *Roses* (the colour not perceived) supported by a *Greyhound* and a *Dragon*, being hatchments of Honour appertaining to the Crown of *England*.

At the upper end of the middle Quire in the Glass Window, did stand (before they were lately defaced) three Scutcheons of Arms, the first Gules a Fess betwixt six cross Croflets *de Or*, being the Coat Armor of *Beuchamp*, sometimes Earl of *Warwick*; likewise another Coat, *viz.* Argent a Fess, between three Cressents Gules, which is the Coat of *Oagle* of *Pinchback* in the County of *Lincoln*, from which Family, as to me appears, the Baron *Oagles* of the North are descended, because these *Oagles* of *Lincolnshire* bear the paternal Coat without difference; the third is Azure a Cross fitch between two Eagles Wings Or: in the middle Window on the South side of the said Church (before the same was defaced) there



there stood the Coat Armor of *Shelton* of *Norfolk*, viz. Azure a Cross Or.

Upon the North-side of the Golden Quire in this Church in the Wall of the same, there is a Monument lying in Armor Cap-a-pe, but having neither Scutcheon nor Superscription saving that in the glass Window near to the same; there sometimes (and but lately) there stood a shield of Arms Sable, three Lions Paws cupped and erected Argent, armed Gules; which Coat belongs to the name of *Usher*; and this makes me to conceive, that this Party was of that Family.

In the midst of the Floor of the said Golden Quire lies buried under a fair Stone of blue Marble, plated very curiously with Brass work, *William Hickman* sometimes *Alderman* of *Stamford*, who at his own cost and charges did gild over the Roof of the said Quire; the full Portaiture both of him and his Wife in Brass, did lately lye fixed upon the same Stone.

In the upper Window of the Quire<sup>St. George's</sup> of *St. George's* Church are portrayed kneeling (as in *St. George's* Chapel at *Windsor* before the Picture of that Saint) *Edward* III. his Queen, the Prince of *Wales*, and *Henry* Duke of  
E 3
Lan.

*Lancaster*, all in their Robes of the Order of the Garter, and in the Windows on each side the said Quire are portrayed, according to the first Institution, the first Knights of that Order that were made kneeling in their Garter Robes upon their Surcoates of Arms, which said Order was founded by the said *Edward III.* the Names of the first Knights of this Order are set down in order.

*Edward the Third.*

*Edward Prince of Wales.*

*Henry Duke of Lancaster.*

*Thomas Earl of Warwick.*

*Captain de Bouche.*

*Raphe Earl of Stafford.*

*William de Mouteacute, Earl of Salisbury.*

*Roger de Mortimer Earl of March.*

*John de Insula.*

*Bartholmew Burwash.*

*John de-Bello Campo.*

*John de Mokum.*

*Hugh Courtney.*

*Thomas Holland.*

*John Gray.*

*Richard Fitz-Symon.*

*Miles Stapleton.*

*Thomas Waile.*

*Hugh*

*Hugh Wrothesley.*

*Nigellus Loring.*

*John Chandos.*

*James Audley.*

*Otho Holland.*

*Henry Eme.*

*Zachetus Dabridgcourt.*

*William Paganell.*

In the Windows of the said Church in sundry places appears the Coat Armor of divers Ancient and Noble Families; there is the Coat of Earl *Warren* the Ancient Lord and Owner of *Stamford*, Checkie Or and Azure.

There is likewise the Arms of *Sapcote*, who bears *Sable* a *Pidgeon* Coat erected *Argent*.

The Arms of *La Grosse*, being Or a *Cheverne* betwixt three *Roses Gules*, is likewise placed in the lower Window of the said Church towards the South.

There is likewise in another Window on the same side, the Coat Armor of *Moleneux of Haughton* in the County of *Nottingham*, who bears *Azure*, a *Cross Molyne* quarter pierced *Argent*. Which several Monuments of Arms were here placed either in regard the Bearers of them were Benefactors to

this Church, or had Lands and Possessions in the same Parish.

*All Saints*

In this Church of *All-Saint's*, I observe not any Monument of Stone worth the noting, and very few Monuments of Arms in the Windows.

The Arms of the Town of *Stamford* Gules three Lyons passing Or, impaled to *Earl Warren*, Or and Azure Checky, stands on the North side of the lowest Window West; on the South side of the same Window, stands the Arms of the Merchants of the Staple being Nebile of six pieces Argent and Sable, a chief Azure charged with a Lion passant Argent: my Conjectural reason is touching the placing of these Arms in this Window, that the said Window was first built at the joint charge of the Town and of *William Brown* who was (as hereafter shall appear) a great Benefactor to this Church, and was a Merchant of the *Staple*.

*St. Johns  
and St  
Michaels*

For the Parishes of *St. John's*, and *St. Michael's* in *Stamford*, I do not observe any Monument worth the noting, neither in the Quires, Bodies or Windows of the said Churches

*St. Martins  
in Starn-  
ford Baron*

There is in the upper end of the middle Quire of this Church of *St. Martins* near *Stamford*, a stately *Mausolean* Monu-



Monument built in the memory of *William Cecell Lord Burley*, standing just over the Vault in which his Body lies interred, upon the North side of the North Quire of the said Church, up against the Wall is erected a reasonable fair Monument in the Memory of *Richard Cecell Esquire* and *Jane* his Wife, the Father and Mother of the said *William Lord Burley*, though the Statue of the said *Richard* there stands, yet his Body lies buried in *St. Margaret's Church in Westminster*, but the Body of the said *Jane* lies in the Vault by her said Son *William Lord Burley*.

Both in the uppermost Window of the Quire of this Church, and in many of the Windows and Stone-Work in the Body of the same, stands the paternal Coat of *Trigg*, viz. Azure two Chevernels Or, betwixt three Roses Argent, whereby it seems that the Ancestors of that Family have been good Benefactors, as well to the Windows as to the rest of the Fabrick of this Church.

There is in the same Windows, the Coat Armor of the Family of *Vincent*, who were the Ancient Lords of *Barneck* near *Stamford* being Azure three Greyhounds Heads cupped Or.

Also

Also the Arms of *Mathew Parker* some time Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, being Verte three Cunnies Argent the same impaled to the Arms of the Arch-bishoprick.

There is in the same Windows an Ancient Coat of Arms attributed by some Heralds, to be born by *Egbert* a *Saxon* King, the Field is *Jupiter* a Cross patence Sol, which demonstrateth the Antiquity of this Church, and the Charity of the Pious Benefactors to the same.

*But G'ass and Stone in time decay,  
Yet Vertue's Fame shall last alway.*

C H A P.

C H A P. IX.

*The Names and pious Deeds of such as have been Benefactors to Stamford, either to the Corporation in general, or to particular Parishes in the same, with the several Uses of those good Deeds described.*

**I**T now follows, that I here set down the Names of such as have from time to time been Benefactors to the said Town of *Stamford* generally or particularly: And in the first Place, I cannot but acknowledge that the Lord and Giver of all good Gifts, the Almighty God of Heaven and Earth, hath not only inspired many Worthy and Religious Persons, who by their Charity and Alms-deeds have from time to time, and till the end of Time given Allowment, either to the general or particular Members thereof; but also by his provident Care (whereby all things do subsist) with a preventing Knowledge did possess the first Founders of this Town with such a fore-sight, that for the better Preservation thereof to all Posterity, they situated it in such a Place that the most skilful Engineers, which in these present Civil Wars have surveyed the same on both sides, nor the Plots nor Practices

Etices of those who without Judgment would have Canonized it, could never find the way to make it a Town teneble either for Offence or Defence, which yet hitherto hath caused the same (though much weakened by the free Quartering of passing and repassing of Companies) not to suffer such miserable Spoils as other Neighbour Cities and Towns have underg ne, by the taking and retaking of them on both sides, to the utter Ruin and Destruction of the harmless Inhabitants: In which Regard it were Impiety in me, if I should not acknowledge our great and good God to be the prime and best Benefactor to us at *Stamford*.

Our late Sovereign Lord King *Edward IV*, upon the Incorporating of this Town, gave the Lands of *Gowen Southerope* (which were confiscated to the Crown) to the *Alderman* and *Burgesses* of *Stamford* for ever.

The late most pious and gracious Prince King *Edward VI*, gave the Lands and Tenements formerly belonging to the dissolved Gild or Fraternity of *Corpus Christi* in *Stamford*, to the *Alderman* and *Burgesses* and their Successors for ever, which are worth to the Town at present :60 l.

per



*per Annum*, being the greatest and chiefest Revenue the Town hath in Lands at this time.

*William Ratcliffe*, Esquire, having been *Alderman* of *Stamford* four times, in *Anno Dom.* 1530, gave all his Messuages, Lands and Tenements in *Stamford*, for the perpetual Maintenance of a Free Grammar-School in that Town, which Land (as it stands) for the present improved, yields to the Head School-Master and Usher 30*l. per Annum*, or thereabouts: For the Augmentation of which Stipend *William Cecell* late Lord *Burleigh*, gave (or pretended to give) 4*l. per Annum*, to the said School for ever, issuing out of a depopulated Town near *Stamford* called *Pickworth*, but in regard the Heirs of the said Lord *Burleigh* when they let the last Leases of the said Manor of *Pickworth*, for the better Advancement of the Fines, pretended to the Tenants that they should hold their Farms Tyth-free, but no sooner were their Leases made, sealed and delivered, when as the said Heir presented a Chaplain of his own to the Parsonage thereof, the same having neither Town nor Church standing, only the Ruins of both appearing: So that the  
Parson

Parson making good the Title and Tithes from the Tenants, they have ever since refused to pay the said 4*l.* *per Annum*, to the Use of the said School.

*William Brown* Merchant of the Staple, and sometime *Alderman* of *Stamford*, erected in *Anno Dom.* 1493, the old *Bead-house* there called *Brown's Bead-house*, incorporating the same of a Warden, Confrater, and Twelve poor Old-Men, and one Woman for a Nurse unto them: Gave to the same the Manor of *Swayfield*, Seven Miles from *Stamford*, worth Four Hundred Pounds *per Annum*, besides divers great Farms, Messuages, Lands, and Tenements in *Stamford*, *Pisgate*, *Caston*, *Northbluffenham*, and other Places of good Value; a very pious and liberal Gift, though (the more is the pity, as many of the like Nature are) much abused by the Avarice and Mis-employment of the Governours thereof.

*Mrs. Jane Cecell*, Widow, in *Anno Dom.* 1561, at her own Cost and Charges leaved and paved the *Friday Market-Cross* in *Stamford*.

In *Anno Dom.* 1570, the North End of the Town-Bridge in *Stamford* being born down by the violence of a great Flood,

Flood,

Flood, was re-edified at the Cost and Charges of *William Cecell* then Lord *Burley*, and good Reason for he and his Heirs do raise One hundred Pounds *per Annum* for the Tollage of the said Bridge, and out of the Fairs and Markets of *Stamford*.

*Francis Trigg*, Clerk, in *Anno Dom.* 1585, gave Four Pounds *per Annum* for ever, to buy Barly to make Bread for the Poor of *Stamford*.

*George Trigg* Gentleman, in *Anno Dom.* 1586, gave Four hundred Pounds in Money to be lent out for ever upon good Security, to poor young Tradesmen and Artificers in *Stamford*, without Interest.

*William Lord Burley*, in *Anno Dom.* 1597, erected an Hospital at the South end of *Stamford* Bridge, in a place where formerly stood a Religious House, the Lands and Tenements to the same belonging he obtained of Queen *Elizabeth*, and gave a perpetual Annuity to the said Hospital, issuing out of *Cliff-Park* near *Stamford*, for the Maintenance of a Warden and Twelve poor Men, the Warden receiving Three Shillings Four Pence weekly, and each poor Man Two Shillings Four Pence weekly, with yearly Allowance of Wood, and



and blue Cloth to make each of them a Gown; and the said Lord *Burley* did appoint the *Alderman* of *Stamford* for the time being, to have the Nomination of four of the said poor Men, when any of the said Places shall happen to fall void.

In *Anno Dom.* 1588, the foresaid Mrs. *Jane Cecell* by her last Will and Testament, gave Fifty Pounds to be lent out for ever without Interest to poor Tradesmen and Artificers in *Stamford* and *Stamford Baron*, the same to be disposed of by certain Feoffers nominated in her said Will.

*Richard Snowden* Clerk and Parson of St. *John's* in *Stamford* by his last Will in *Anno Dom.* 1604, gave certain Lands and Tenements for ever in *Stamford*, (after the Decease of his Wife) for Seven poor Widows of the Age of Sixty Years and upwards, the Profits whereof doth afford each Widow Seven Pence a Week, and a House to dwell in, and by the said Will is appointed that the *Alderman* of *Stamford*, for the time being, shall appoint them to their Places when any Place shall fall void.



*Jane Kesbey* late of *Stamford* Widow, the same Year by her last Will gave 8*l.* for ever to be put forth to Interest, and the profits thereof to go to the use of the Poor of *Stamford*.

*Sir Robert Wingfield* late of *Upton* in the County of *Northampton* Knight, being one of the *Comburgesses* of *Stamford*, and likewise one of the *Burgesses* of the Parliament, the same Year, obtained of King *James* the Pardon and Remittance of two fifteens for *Stamford* and *Stamford-Baron*, amounting to the Sum of 84*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

The same *Sir Robert Wingfield* in *Anno Dom.* 1605, obtained Pardon and Remittance of the said King *James*, for *Stamford* and *Stamford Baron*, of six entire fifteens, amounting to the Sum of 254*l.* 6*s.*

*Anno Dom.* 1609, the right Honorable *Thomas* late Earl of *Exeter*, a right Pious and Charitable Person, a Man (as we of *Stamford* may say) fixed in his generation, as our Saviour *Christ* was in his Passion, betwixt two, &c. gave a perpetual Annuity of 41*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* per *Annum*, issuing out of certain Lands in *Lincolnshire*, for the putting forth of Poor Children Apprentices (such as should be born in the Town

F

of

of *Stamford*) and towards other Charitable Uses; besides the Town did often receive from him (whilst it was blessed with his Life) many great and beneficial Favours.

*Hugh Allington* late of *Timwell* in the County of *Rutland*, Esq; by his last Will gave Forty Pound for ever, to be lent to the Poor Artificers in *Stamford* and *Stamford-Baron*, without Interest, by certain Feoffers named in his said Will.

*Roger Mannors* of *Uffington* in the County of *Lincoln*, Esq; by his last Will gave to the use of the Poor of *Stamford* Twenty Pound for ever, to be put forth to Interest, the profit whereof to be bestowed in Coles amongst the said Poor Yearly, by the discretion of the *Alderman* for the time being.

The Reverend and Pious Prelate *Robert Johnson* of *Northbluffingam*, in the County of *Rutland*, late Arch-Deacon of *Leicester*, amongst other his Pious Works to *Stamford* whilst he lived, gave a Bible of the largest size to pass from *Alderman* to *Alderman*, and to be laid on the *Alderman's* Cushion before him in the Church, every Lord's day, or  
at

at other times when he goeth to Church.

*Antony Acham* Gentleman, by his last Will gave Five Pound *per Annum* for ever, to the use of the Poor in *Stamford*.

Mr. *Edward Wells* gave a House which yields Three Pound Ten Shillings *per Annum*, and three Acres of Land, to be paid to a petty School-Master in *Stamford*, to teach Poor Free-mens Children of that Town to read *English*.

*Anno Dom. 1638, William Beanel* late of *Chasterton* in the County of *Huntingdon* Esq; by his last Will gave to the use of the Poor of *Stamford* Eighty Pound, the Interest whereof to be distributed amongst the said Poor by the discretion of the *Alderman* for the time being.

St. Maries.

*William Hickham, Alderman* of *Stamford*, *Anno Dom. 1467*, at his own cost and charges built the Gilded Quire on the North side of the Chancel of the said Church, and both he and his Wife lie buried under a fair Stone of blue

F 2

Marble

Marble (as aforesaid). in the midst of the same Quire.

*Richard Banister*, late of the same Parish, Gentleman, erected at his own charges in the South Quire of *St. Maries* aforesaid, a publick Library and gave some Books to the same, as *Galen's* Works, and some other Books both of Physick and Chirurgery, and at his Death gave Ten Pound in Money, the Interest of which Sum is Yearly to be bestowed in Books for the increase of the said Library, such as the Minister of that his Parish shall think most fit.

*Mr. Robert Bullack*, sometime of this Parish, was a good Benefactor to the same in setting the Poor Children (not only of this Parish, but of the Town in general) at work to the knitting of *Jersey*.

*Mr. John West* Citizen and Butcher of *London*, born in this Parish, gave Four Pound to the said Parish, the Interest of which is Yearly to be bestowed upon the Poor of the same.

*Robert Bullacke* of *London* Chirurgeon, giveth Three Pound, to be added to the Four Pound his Unkle *John West* giveth for the use of the Poor, the Interest to buy Bread the Sabbath before and after *Christ-tide* Yearly for ever,



ever, to be distributed in the Church to needful Poor, by the Officers of the said Parish.

*John Bullack* of *London* Butcher giveth Three Pound to make the afore-said Seven Pound Ten Pound, and the Interest of the said Ten Pound to be given Monthly, or at the discretion of the Elders or Church-Wardens.

*Edward Robinson*, Citizen and White-Baker of *London* gave Eleven Pound Six Shillings and Eight Pence *per Annum* to the said Parish, during the term of certain Years yet to come in a lease which he had at the time of his Death, of the Inn called the *White-Horse* in *Fetter-Lane London*, part of which said Sum is to buy Books for the said Library, and the rest to be for the repairing and adorning of the said Church.

*John Leise* one of the *Comburchesses* of *Stamford*, and late an Inhabitant of this Parish, gave Twenty Pound, the Interest whereof to be for the Repairers of the said Church.

One *Mr. Greene* who lately sojourned in this Parish, and here died, gave very liberally towards the building of a very fair Pulpit in this Church, and towards a rich Velvet Pulpit-cloth for the same.

*The Survey and Antiquity*

Mr. *Marshal* Citizen and White-Baker of *London*, gave Three Pound, and Mr. *Thomas Harrison* Citizen and Vintner of *London*, gave Two Pound.

The said Master *Harrison* likewise gave for the use of the said Parish two Pewter Flaggons (very fair ones) for Communion Wine, and a Pewter peice to carry the Bread from Communicant to Communicant, likewise he gave to the said Parish a gilt alcumy Bason to gather Collection in the Church for the Poor.

There is Six Shillings Eight Pence *per Annum* paid to St. *Maries* for the Repairers of the Church, being the Annual Rent of a Shop in *Stamford-Baron*, but who gave the same to the Church I cannot find.

*All-Saints.*

Mr. *Marshal* Citizen and White-Baker of *London* gave Ten Pound to this Parish, the Interest of which Sum to be to the use of the Poor of this Parish; also the said Mr. *Marshal* gave Twenty Marks *per Annum* for a Weekly Lecture in this Parish, which for a time was maintained, but the Lecture ceasing,

ceasing, the Money was and is still detained.

Mr. *John Denham* gave Five Pound to this Parish, the Interest whereof Yearly to be to the use of the Poor of the same.

Mr. *Robert Warner* gave Five Pound to the said Parish, the Interest to be to the use of the Poor thereof.

Mrs. *Winifred Browne*, the Wife and Executrix of *John Browne* late of this Parish Esquire, gave Ten Pound, the Interest of which Sum to be to the use of the Poor of the said Parish.

*William Fisher* late of *Bourne* in the County of *Lincoln* Gentleman, gave Six Pence a Week for ever, to be given in Bread for the use of the Poor of this Parish.

*William Browne*, Merchant of the Staple, Two Hundred Years or thereabouts now past, at his own proper cost built the Steeple belonging to this Church, being a very curious and excellent Fabrick; likewise he built a great part of the Church it self, and both he and his Wife lye buried in a Chapel proper to his Family, on the North side of the said Church towards the Quire.

*The Survey and Antiquity*

The Lady *Buck* gave the Sum of Ten Pound to this Parish, the Interest of which Sum is Yearly to be distributed to the Poor of the same.

*St. George's.*

Mrs. *Jane Cecell* Widdow, Mother to *William Lord Burley*, gave Fifteen Pound for ever, the Interest of which to be to the use of the Poor of this Parish.

*John Chirme* late of *Stamford-Baron*, Gentleman, gave Twenty Shillings *per Annum* for ever to the use of the Poor of this Parish, the same to be paid to them every Quarter.

*William Cave*, Esquire, now living at the *Black-Fryars*, in the same Parish, hath given Forty Shillings *per Annum* for ever to the said Parish, to provide Bread and Wine for a Communion to be ministred upon the first Lord's day of every Month in the Year.

The foresaid *William Fisher* gave to this Parish Twelve Pence a Week for ever, to be distributed to the Poor of the same in Bread.

There



There is belonging to this Parish Seven Pound *per Annum*, being the Rent of divers Tenements in the same, but I cannot learn who gave the same to this Church.

*St. John's.*

The foresaid Lady *Bucke* gave Twenty Pound to this Parish, the Interest whereof to be Yearly distributed amongst the Poor of the same.

There was a Tenement given to the Parson of this Parish and his Successors for ever by Mr. *George Trigge*, upon this condition, that the said Parson and his Successors should Yearly distribute to the Poor of this Parish the Sum of Twenty Seven Shillings.

*St. Michael's.*

I cannot learn that there ever was any Benefactor either to the Church or to the Poor of this Parish.

*St. Martin's in Stamford-Baron.*

The Lady *Dorothy Cecell* gave Lands for ever of the Yearly Value of  
Twelve

Twelve Pound Six Shillings and Eight Pence to this Parish to the uses following. That is to say, part thereof to be paid to the putting forth of Poor Children of the said Parish, to be Apprentices; another part to be Weekly allowed to some Honest Person which shall teach the Poor Children of this Parish to read *English*; another part thereof for the Buying of Wool, Flax and Hemp to set both Young and Old Poor People of this Parish to Work; another part thereof to be allowed to some Honest Person to teach the said Poor People to Work: And also Twenty Shillings to be Yearly allowed out of the Profits of the said Land to the Vicar and Church-Wardens of this Parish for them to joyn with the Overseers for the Poor to see the said Poor kept at Work, and that the Overplus (if any be) shall be bestowed Weekly upon the Poorer sort who (though endeavouring themselves) are not able to find themselves by their Labours.

The foresaid Lady *Bucke* gave Twenty Pound to this Parish, the Interest of the same to Yearly distributed

buted amongst the Poor of the said  
Parish.

*Lord send us Mercy, Truth and Peace,  
That Benefactors may increase:  
That when a new Edition's made,  
More Pious People I may add.*

---

CHAP.

## C H A P. X.

*The ancient and publick Sports of  
Stamford.*

**A**S touching the ancient and publick Sports used at this Town they are not many; in all but two, and too many by one. The one a Sport favouring of Manhood and Gentry, and of a Concourse of Noblemen and Gentlemen meeting together in Mirth, Peace, and Amity, for the Exercise of their swift Running Horses every *Thursday* in *March*. The Prize they run for is a Silver and Gilt Cup with a Cover, to the Value of Seven or Eight Pounds, provided by the Care of the *Alderman* for the time being, but the Money is raised out of the Interest of a Stock formerly made up by the Nobility and Gentry which are Neighbours or Well-wishers to the Town.

The Second Sport, though more ancient than the former, yet more Beast-like than any: It is their Bull-running, a Sport of no Pleasure except to such as take a Pleasure in Beastliness and Mischief. It is performed just the Day six Weeks before *Christmas*. The Butchers



chers of the Town at their own Charge against the time, provide the wildest Bull they can get; this Bull over Night is had in to some Stable or Barn belonging to the *Alderman*, the next Morning Proclamation is made by the common Bell-Man of the Town, round about the same, that each one shut up their Shop-Doors and Gates, and that none upon pain of Imprisonment offer to do any violence to Strangers, for the preventing whereof, (the Town being a great thorough-fair, and then being in Term time) a Guard is appointed for the passing of Travellers through the same (without hurt.) That none have any Iron upon their Bull-Clubs or other Staff which they pursue the Bull with. Which Proclamation made, and the Gates all shut up, the Bull is turned out of the *Alderman's* House, and then hivie, skivy, tag, and rag, Men, Women, and Children of all sorts and Sizes, with all the Dogs in the Town promiscuously running after him with their Bull-Clubs spattering Dirt in each others Faces, that one would think them to be so many Furies started out of Hell for the Punishment of *Cerberus*, as when *Theseus* and *Perillus* conquered the Place (as *Ovid* describes it.)

A

*A ragged Troop of Boys and Girls  
Do pellow him with Stones:  
With Clubs, with Whips, and many  
Nips,  
They part his Skin from Bones.*

And (which is the greater Shame)  
I have seen both *Senatores majorum  
gentium & matrone de eodem gradu*, fol-  
lowing this Bulling Business.

I can say no more of it but only to  
set forth the Antiquity thereof, (as  
the Tradition goes,) *William* Earl of  
*Warren*, the first Lord of this Town,  
in the time of King, *John* standing up-  
on his Castle-Walls in *Stamford*, view-  
ing the fair Prospect of the River and  
Medow, under the same, saw two  
Bulls a fighting for one Cow; a Butch-  
er of the Town, the Owner of one of  
these Bulls, with a great Mastiff Dog  
accidentally coming by, set his Dog  
upon his own Bull, who forced the  
same Bull up into the Town, which  
no sooner was come within the same,  
but all the Butchers Dogs both great  
and small follow'd in pursuit of the  
Bull, which by this time made stark  
mad with the Noise of the People and  
the

the fierceness of the Dogs, ran over Man, Woman and Child that stood in his way; this caused all the Butchers and others in the Town to rise up as it were in a Tumult, making such an hideous Noise that the sound thereof came into the Castle into the Ears of Earl *Warren*, who presently thereupon mounted on Horseback, rid into the Town to see the Business, which then appearing (to his Humour) very delightful, he gave all those Meadows in which the two Bulls were at the first found fighting (which we now call the Castle Meadows) perpetually as a Common to the Butchers of the Town (after the first Grass is eaten) to keep their Cattle in till the time of Slaughter: Upon this Condition, that as upon that Day on which this Sport first began, which was (as I said before) that Day six Weeks before *Christmas*, the Butchers of the Town should from time to time yearly for ever, find a mad Bull for the Continuance of that Sport.

An ominous thing to the Town, for some of the Lords of the same his Succession (though not of the Descent) have since upon their Horns of Greatness, tossed

tossed the best of the Burgeses out of their Gowns, and why? Because the Burgeses were not Foxes, otherwise they would not have suffered themselves to have been so abused by such Bulls, whose Ears were longer than their Horns.

*And so much for the Sports of Stamford.*

---

C H A P.



C H A P. XI.

*A List of the Names and Succession of the Aldermen of Stamford, since the time of the first Incorporation of that Town by Letters Patents, in order, according to the Tear of our Lord in which each of them governed.*

Anno

- 11461 George Chapman.
- 1462 John Brown, Esquire.
- 11463 John Gregory.
- 11464 William Hickman.
- 11465 Robert Haunce.
- 11466 William Browne, Esquire.
- 21467 William Hickman.
- 21468 George Chapman.
- 1469 Thomas Royston.
- 21470 William Browne, Esquire.
- 21471 John Gregory.
- 21472 Robert Haunce.
- 1473 John Neale.
- 1474 Alexander Dyet.
- 1475 John Gibbes.
- 11476 John Dickons, Esquire.
- 11477 Henry Cook, Esquire.
- 1478 Robert Skinner.
- 31479 William Hickman.
- 31480 George Chapman.
- 31481 Robert Haunce.

G

Christo-

## Anno

- 1 1482 Christopher Brown, Esquire.  
 2 1483 John Dickons, Esquire.  
 1484 David Malpas.  
 1485 John Steede.  
 1486 Thomas Keyston.  
 2 1487 Henry Cooke, Esquire.  
 1488 John Freebarne.  
 1 1489 Thomas Phillip.  
 1490 William Gaywood.  
 2 1491 Christopher Brown, Esquire.  
 1 1492 Nicholas Bilsden.  
 3 1493 John Dickons, Esquire.  
 1 1494 Thomas Edwards, Esquire.  
 1495 William Ratcliffe, Esq;  
 1496 John Cleypole.  
 1497 Richard Cannel.  
 1498 Robert Crane.  
 2 1499 Thomas Phillip.  
 2 1500 Jeffrey Hampton.  
 3 1501 Nicholas Bilsden.  
 2 1502 Christopher Brown, Esq;  
 1 1503 William Ratcliffe, Esq;  
 1504 David Cecell, Esq;  
 1505 Nicholas Trigge, Gent.  
 1 1506 Thomas Lacy, Gent.  
 1 1507 John Cobbe.  
 1508 John Hardgrave.  
 1509 John Tyard.  
 1510 Richard Wastling, Esq;

Robert

Anno

- 1511 Robert Martingdale.
- 3 1512 William Ratcliffe, Esq;
- 1 1513 John Lea, Gent.
- 1514 William Rankell.
- 2 1515 David Cecell, Esq;
- 2 1516 John Cobbe.
- 3 1517 Maurice Johnson.
- 1 1518 Thomas Crosse.
- 1519 John Thomas.
- 2 1520 John Hardgrave, Esq;
- 1 1521 Henry Lacy, Gent.
- 4 1522 William Ratcliffe, Esq;
- 2 1523 John Lea, Gent.
- 1 1524 Andrew Canne.
- 1525 Edward Browne, Esq;
- 3 1526 David Cecell, Esq;
- 2 1527 Maurice Johnson.
- 3 1528 John Hardgrave, Esq;
- 2 1529 Thomas Crosse.
- 3 1530 John Lea, Gent.
- 2 1531 Henry Lacy, Gent.
- 1 1532 Thomas Watson.
- 1533 Richard Engham.
- 1 1534 Roger Beale.
- 1535 Thomas Gedney.
- 1536 Robert Hand.
- 2 1537 Andrew Canne.
- 3 1538 Maurice Johnson.
- 2 1539 Henry Lacy, Gent.

## Anno

- 2 1540 Thomas Watson.  
 1541 John Fenton.  
 1 1542 John Allen.  
 2 1543 Roger Beale.  
 1544 William Button.  
 1545 Robert Winwick.  
 1 1546 Nicholas Wiles.  
 1547 Henry Lea, Gent.  
 1548 William Wiles.  
 3 1549 Thomas Watson.  
 1550 Andrew Scarre.  
 1551 William Fenton.  
 1 1552 William Camponet.  
 2 1553 John Allen.  
 1 1554 Ralph Harrup.  
 1555 Henry Tampion.  
 2 1556 Nicholas Wiles.  
 1557 Francis Thorney.  
 1 1558 John Haughton.  
 1559 John Ryder.  
 1560 William Baggot.  
 1 1561 Henry Inman.  
 1562 Thomas Ball.  
 2 1563 Ralph Harrup.  
 2 1564 William Camponet.  
 1 1565 Godfrey Dawson.  
 2 1566 John Haughton.  
 1567 Gregory Burton.  
 1568 Alexander Antony.

Reynold



Anno

- 1 1569 Reynold Harrison.
- 2 1570 Henry Inman.
- 1 1571 John Backhouse.
- 1 1572 Richard Barton.
- 1 1573 William Lacy, Gent.
- 1 1574 John Hawkins.
- 3 1575 John Haughton.
- 3 1576 William Camponet.
- 2 1577 Godfrey Dawson.
- 1 1578 John Elms, Gent.
- 1 1579 Richard Eveley.
- 1 1580 John Wimblesby.
- 4 1581 John Haughton.
- 2 1582 Reynald Harrison.
- 1 1583 Richard Shute, Gent.
- 1 1584 Robert Meadows.
- 1 1585 William Clarke.
- 1 1586 Lawrence Wilsbey.
- 1 1587 Toby Loveday.
- 1 1588 Anthony Gunson.
- 1 1589 Robert Langton.
- 1 1590 Robert Ramfden.
- 2 1591 Richard Shute, Gent.
- 3 1592 Richard Shute, Gent. *ib.*
- 1 1593 William Watson.
- 2 1594 Robert Meadows.
- 1 1595 Cutbert Greenbury.
- 2 1596 William Clarke.
- 1 1597 Lyonel Fetherston.

## Anno

- 1598 *Nicholas Lambe.*  
 2 1599 *John Elmes, Gent.*  
 3 1600 *Robert Meadowes.*  
 2 1601 *Toby Loveday.*  
 1 1602 *William Salter, Gent.*  
 1603 *Reynald Waters, Gent.*  
 2 1604 *William Salter, Gent.*  
 3 1605 *William Clarke.*  
 1606 *John Loveday.*  
 2 1607 *Robert Ramsden.*  
 1 1608 *John Browne, Esq;*  
 2 1609 *Lyonell Fetherston.*  
 1 1610 *Thomas Jackson.*  
 1 1611 *Robert Whatton.*  
 1612 *Francis Cole.*  
 1613 *Robert Faucet.*  
 3 1614 *Toby Loveday.*  
 1615 *Thomas Watson, Gent.*  
 1616 *Toby Astocke.*  
 1 1617 *Edmund Corker.*  
 3 1618 *William Salter, Gent.*  
 2 1619 *John Browne, Esq;*  
 2 1620 *Thomas Grasom.*  
 2 1621 *Thomas Jackson.*  
 2 1622 *Robert Whatton.*  
 1 1623 *Peter Fullwood.*  
 1 1624 *Henry Rastell, Gent.*  
 1625 *Vincent Hall.*  
 1626 *Henry Dethe, Gent.*

Nicholas

Anno

- 2 1627 *Nicholas Lambe.*
- 2 1628 *Peter Fullwood.*
- 2 1629 *Edmund Corker.*
- 2 1630 *Richard Wolphe.*
- 1631 *Vincent Hall.*
- 1632 *John Atton.*
- 1633 *Edward Cammocke.*
- 1634 *Thomas Palmer.*
- 1635 *Abraham Falkener.*
- 2 1636 *Henry Eldred.*
- 2 1637 *Henry Rastell, Gent.*
- 1638 *Richard Wolphe.*
- 1639 *Leonard Cole.*
- 1640 *Jeremy Cole.*
- 1641 *Richard Langton, Gent.*
- 2 1642 *Robert Camocke.*
- 3 1643 *Edward Camocke.*
- 1644 *Vincent Hall.*
- 1645 *Richard Dannelte.*

## C H A P XII.

*The Names of such Lincolnshire-men as have born the honourable Office of Lord Mayors of the City of London, since the time of the Norman Conquest till Anno Dom. 1633. And here is to be noted, that no one County of England can say so much as this County, in regard of the Number of Lord Mayors of London as have descended out of the same, as hereafter appeareth.*

IT will be no great digression nor much from the purpose, if I now walk a little out of *Stamford* into the County of *Lincoln*, in which County this Town standeth; and since I have in their Order and Succession set down the Names of the prime Magistrates as they have successively born Office in this Town; give me leave in the next place to set forth such as this County of *Lincoln* hath from time to time sent up to *London*, who have born the head Office in that mighty City. It is true this County hath received back as it were by way of exchange,



change, two Families of Gentry which are descended from Mayors of *London*, and have planted their Houses in this County.

In the first place I find the Family of the *Granthams*, which from *John Grantham* Grocer, Mayor of *London* in the Third Year of the Reign of *King Edward* the Third, (which was in *Anno Dom.* 1328,) are descended and ever since settled in the County of *Lincoln*, as appears by the Arms of that *John Grantham*, born by the *Granthams* of this County to this day.

The next Family which *London* hath lent to this County to garnish the same with the Flowers of her Gentry, is the Illustrious Family of the *Askewes* of *Lincolnshire*, which from *Sir Christopher Askew* Draper, the Son of *John Askew* of *Edmuntton* in the County of *Middlesex*, being Mayor of *London* in *Anno Dom.* 1534, (being in the Twenty Sixth Year of the Reign of *King Henry* the Eighth) are descended as appears by the same Coat-Armor born by the *Askewes* of *Lincolnshire* at this day.

It

## *The Survey and Antiquity*

It is true, this Town of *Stamford*, hath never been so Fortunate as to have any Mayor of *London* descended out of the same; but what this Place hath been defective in, the County hath given a larger Supply than any one County of *England*, having sent up Ten Mayors besides other Aldermen and Sheriffs to that City.

### I.

First, in *Anno Dom.* 1470, which was in the Tenth Year of King *Edward* the Fourth, Sir *John Stockdon* Mercer, the Son of *Richard Stockdon* of *Bratost* in the County of *Lincoln*, was Mayor of *London* at what time the Bastard *Falconbridge* assaulted the City at *Aldgate*, and at the *Bridge-Gate*, who for his Valour in the Defence of the same, with Eleven more of his Brethren the Aldermen, and *Urswicke* the then Recorder of *London*, were then Knighted in the Field by the said King *Edward* the Fourth.

### II.

Sir *Nicholas Alwin* Mercer, Son to *Richard Alwin* of *Spalding* in the County of *Lincoln*, was Mayor of *London* in *Anno Dom.* 1500, in the Fifteenth Year of King *Henry* the Seventh.

Seventh. He gave Twelve Pence a peice to Three Thousand poor People in and about *Spalding*, and to as many more in and about *London*.

III.

*William Remington* Fishmonger, Son of *Robert Remington* of *Boston* in the County of *Lincoln*, was Mayor of *London* in *Anno Dom.* 1501, which was in the Sixteenth Year of King *Henry* the Seventh.

IV.

*William Foreman* Haberdasher, Son to *William Foreman* of *Gainsborough* in the County of *Lincoln*, was Mayor of *London* in *Anno Dom.* 1539, which was in the Thirty First Year of King *Henry* the Eighth.

V.

Sir *Henry Hubberthorne* Merchant-Taylor, Son to *Christopher Hubberthorne* of *Wadingsworth* in the County of *Lincoln*, was Mayor of *London*, *Anno Dom.* 1546, which was in the last Year of King *Henry* the Eighth.

VI.

*Henry Ancoles* Fishmonger, Son of *William Ancoles* of *Astrap*, in the County of *Lincoln*, was Mayor of *London* in *Anno Dom.* 1549, which was in the Second Year of *Edward* the Sixth.

VII.

## VII.

Sir *John Langley* Goldsmith, Son to *Robert Langley* of *Althorpe*, in the County of *Lincoln*, was Mayor of *London* in *Anno Dom.* 1577, which was in the Nineteenth Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.

## VIII.

Sir *Nicholas Moseley* Clothworker, Son to *Edward Moseley* of *Hough*, in the County of *Lincoln*, was Mayor of *London* in *Anno Dom.* 1600, which was the Forty Second Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.

## IX.

Sir *George Bowles* Grocer, Son of *Thomas Bowles* of *Newbold*, in the County of *Leicester*, descended from the *Bowles* of *Lincolnshire*, (as by his Coat of Arms agreeable with those appeareth) was Mayor of *London* in *Anno Dom.* 1618, which was in the Sixteenth Year of King *James*.

## X.

Sir *Nicholas Raynton* Haberdasher, Son of *Robert Raynton* of *Highinton*, in the County of *Lincoln*, was Mayor of *London* in *Anno Dom.* 1633, which was in the Ninth Year of King *CHARLES*.

The



## THE CONCLUSION.

*Thus have I at the length brought this  
Survey to the wished End according  
to my poor Ability.*

THrough times of Trouble, Prison-  
ment, and all

Distractions, which can wretched Man  
befall;

I have at length (through my Creator's  
Aid)

The Town of *Stamford* seriously Sur-  
vey'd.

And by the Pains of my now wearied  
Pen,

It lies apparent to the view of Men:

Who first the building of the same con-  
triv'd,

And when in time it grew more longer  
liv'd,

With what Disasters it was then tur-  
moil'd,

By *Hereticks* undone, by *Danes* much  
sackt and spoil'd.

Yet at the length her Ruins were re-  
dress'd

By Kings and Friends, her Enemies  
supprest:

In

In Strength and State with Walls and  
Castle proud,  
With Grants and Priviledges great in-  
dow'd,  
She flourish'd under Governors discreet  
Till the whole Land with Civil Wars  
did meet:  
When *York* and *Lancaster* their Swords  
out drew,  
And like mad Lions keen their Kin-  
dred slew:  
The Northern Soldiers all with Rage  
incenst,  
With quenchless Flames they *Stamford*  
Glory quencht,  
Who never since her Towing Crest  
could raise  
To former greatness, as in former days;  
Though our fourth *Edward* by his  
Charter kind,  
Did shew his Princely Love, his Royal  
Mind  
For *Stamford's* good; and his Poste-  
rity  
Confirm'd and added what was ne-  
cessary:  
Yet what's the Cause as yet I cannot  
tell,  
Great odds there is 'twixt us, and  
being well.

God

God fend the Kingdom better for to  
fare,

And then I hope *Stamford* will have a  
share

In that Well-being: Let us all repent,

Then God no doubt in Mercy will re-  
lent,

And make our Cities and our Towns to  
shine

Again in Glory, Earthly and Divine:

Heaven grant the same untill the  
Dooming day,

That *Stamford* and the rest may rest  
in Joy. *Amen.*

---

F I N I S.

of the Love of God

God sent the Holy Spirit to dwell in our hearts

And to comfort us in all our sorrows

And to give us wisdom and understanding

In all our ways

And to keep us from all unrighteousness

And to bring us to the glory of God the Father

Who is the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ

Who is the Father of all mercies

Who is the Father of all grace

Who is the Father of all peace

Who is the Father of all joy

Who is the Father of all hope

Who is the Father of all love

Who is the Father of all kindness

Who is the Father of all gentleness

Who is the Father of all patience

Who is the Father of all meekness

Who is the Father of all mildness

Who is the Father of all sweetness

Who is the Father of all goodness

Who is the Father of all beauty

Who is the Father of all glory

Who is the Father of all honor

Who is the Father of all power

Who is the Father of all dominion

Who is the Father of all majesty

Who is the Father of all greatness

Who is the Father of all height

Who is the Father of all depth



578. e 16  
2  
A Brief

# DESCRIPTION

Of the TOWNE of

*Tottenham Highcrosse*

IN

MIDDLESEX.

Together with an

Historical Narration

Of such memorable things as are there  
to be seene and observed.

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Collected, digested, and written by  
WILHELM BEDWELL, at this present  
Pastour of the Parish.

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London, Printed 1631.

Reprinted by *W. Mears*, *J. Browne*, and *F. Clay*,  
without *Temple-Barr*. 1718.

OF the TOWNE of



To the Right Honourable

*Hugh, Lord Colerane, Barron  
of Colerane,*

Health and prosperity in this world, and in  
that to come, life everlasting.

Right Honourable,



*Auing, upon some occasions,  
made a brieffe description of the  
towne of Tottenham, with a  
purpose to make it publike, I  
was as the manner is, to be-  
thinke my selfe of a Patron: And among st  
many knowne, I found none to whom it might  
more justly belong, then to your Honour.  
First, because you are Lord, and cheefe com-  
mander there: Then for that I my selfe, am  
to none other so much in seruice and duty  
obliged, It is, I confesse, the fruite of some  
vacant or idle bowers: And therefore in all  
probability, likely to be of no great worth or  
valeur,*

## The Epistle Dedicatory.

valew, Whatsoever it is, it was intended for the honour of your towne : And for a token of my seruice and dutifull respect vnto your Lordship. If your Honour shall accept it, and of him that offereth it, it is asmuch as hee desireth, Thus I cease at this time your Honours farther trouble, and I end, as I began, with prayer vnto the Almighty for the continuance of your Lordships health and welfare.

From Tottenham this  
25 of March, 1631.

By your Honours wholly in  
all obseruancy, bounden,

*Wilhelm Bedwell.*







A Briefe Description of the  
towne of *Tottenbam High-*  
*crosse*, in the county of  
Middlesex.

---

Chap. I.

*Of the Definition, or Forme  
of the village.*

**N**omen, ait Festus quasi Nouimen,  
à Nosce, quod notitiam facit. Nam  
per id quo quicquid nominamus,  
illud agnoscitur. A word or the  
name of any thing, is that where  
by we come to haue notice of that thing. For  
by that which we call or name any thing  
by, it is knowne. And therefore the diuine  
Plato willeth, *That names doe agree vnto  
the things signified.* That is that such  
names bee imposed or giu'n vnto things,  
G 3 which

which may expresse them, if it bee possible, to the full. And that name or word that is not such, the same Author termeth *ὄνομα γαλῶν*, *A ridiculous and foolish name.*

Hereupon it is, That many learned writers, not contented with the titles of their bookes, doe, least the Readers should mistake and thinke to finde more or lesse in their writings, then they haue intended, in the beginnings of their workes, set downe the argument or briefe summe of the same. This made the great Ptolomey, in the entrance of that his great worke of Geography to make so much a do about the declaration of the title thereof.

For there are foure words in this kinde of learning, to wit, *Cosmography*, *Geography*, *Chorography*, and *Topography*, which are of some neere affinitie, and so are sometimes mistaken by the ignorant, who oft put one for another, when as all the learned do know and must needs confesse that they do differ both in vse and signification, as their seuerall etymology's do plainly teach. For as

*Cosmography* importeth, a description of the world, the whole world, consisting of the Heau'nly speares and Earthly globe: *Geography*, of the Earth alone, and the Sea inuironing it: *Chorography*, of some particular kingdome or prouince of the Earth: So is *Topography*, nothing els but a description  
tion

of Tottenham Highcrosse. 103

tion of some one particular place, village, or towne in some kingdome, prouince, country or other.

Wee purpose not to *actum agere*, to meddle with that, which other men haue done before vs. For what hope haue wee, either to adde ought vnto their labours, or to mend what they haue least vnperfect? The World, the Heauens, the Earth haue bene accuratly described by Ptolomey: The Heauens alone, by Copernicus, & Tycho Brahe: The Earth by Ortelius, Mercator, Maginus, and others: This our Iland by many, both strangers and home-borne: But of this our towne in particular, I know not whether euer any hath so much as attempted to say or write ought, or not: Of that therefore wee purpose, God willing, for the further illustration of the former discours, to say something.

**TOTTENHAM**, a member of the hundred of Edmonton, in the county of Middlesex, distant from the famous City of London northward, about six miles, although it be neither City, towne, nor corporation, yet is doubtlesse as auncient, and hath bene as famous, as any other place of that nature there about whatsoeuer. It is, I confesse, of no great quantity or circuit of ground. Yet as It is lesse then some one or two of the neighbour villages nere vnto it: So it is much greater then fundry others of them.



On the East it bordereth vpon *walt-ham-flowe* in Essex, from which it is seuered by the famous riuer Leigh : On the South it lyeth vpon Hackney & Stoke Newington : On the West vpon Hornsey, and Fryon : Edmonton (or Edelmton) confineth it on the North side.

The Breadth of the parish, from North to South, through which the maine rode from Scotland to London, nowe lieth, is about two miles and a quarter. The South border, from the sayd river, vnto the confines of Newington and Hornsey, is asmuch, if not somwhat more. From thence, on toward the Northwest, it runneth, as the perambulation walke leadeth, in Length toward Bett's stile, as I esteeme it somwhat more then fise miles. From hence, in a maner in a straight line, which is the Length of the towne, to the foot of High-ham hill in Essex, it coasteth along by Edmonton, well nere fise miles, if not altogether. So that the whole circuite or compasse of the parish is aboute 14, or 15 miles.

The Forme therfore of this towne, is not, as the geometricians speak, regular : But of a mist figure, compounded of a Quadrate & Triangle. Which kinde of figure, is of Euclide and his schollers both Greeks and Latines called *Trapezoides* : But of Nassaru'd dinus and his Arabians *Helshabiho helmua-riphe*,



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*riphe*, as Campanus hath it : Or *Alshabibo*  
*'lmonharife*, as wee more truly conceiue it.

## C H A P. II.

*Of the Etymology, or reason of the name of  
the towne.*

**T***Ottenham*, the name of the place, is,  
as you may easily conceive, compounded or made of two woords, *Totte*, or *Totten*, and *Ham*. That they are *Saxon* words, it cannot be doubted. And therefore that their significations must bee fetch'd from the Dutch or Germanes, there is no question. They are both often mette withall in proper names of places, and families, taking their denominations from certaine places.

*Ham*, the latter of the two is the more common, especially in compounded names, such as this of ours is : For infinite are the names of places in this kingdome, which doe end in this termination : And yet true it is, though it bee thus common, few there be amongst vs, who do vnderstand what this word should meane.

Know therefore that *Heym*, which is the same with our *Ham*, in all respects, both in vse, and signification is in that language, as their learnedst gramarians doe enforme vs, properly the same, that to the Latines *Seper*, *septum*, *sepimentum*, is, That is an *Hedge*,  
*Enclosure*,

*Enclosure*, or place compassed about, with bushes, stakes, or pales, for a defence against beasts, or enemies assaults. Hence, as I suppose, we haue our word *Hamme*, for a verge, made about a garment, linnen or woollen, for the strengthning of it. Venerable Beda our learned country man, who liued well neere 900 since, doth interpret it *Mansionem*, A place of abode or dwelling, when he sayth, That Suidhelm the sonne of Sexbald, was baptized of Cedda (S. Chadd) in the prouince of the Estangles, in the Kings towne, which is called *Rendlesham id est Mansio Rendili*, The mansion of Rendill, Bedecle. III. hist. 22. Hereupon, as the same mine authors doe testifie, it is taken *pro Domo*, for an house, or place of dwelling, set within such an enclosure. And in this sense doe we oft vse the word, a little varied according to the diuersity of dialects. The Northen-men call that *Heame*, which we call *Home*, in this phrase of their *At heame*, and ours *At home*, for that which the Latines say *Domi*. This is the word vsed in this composition. The diminutiue of it, *Hamlette*, for an End-way, or a few hooses vpon a knot, is a word commonly vsed all the kingdom ouer.

*Totte*, or *Totten*, the other part of the name, although it bee in proper names, as I sayd, often vsed, as in *Totnesse*, *Tot-ham*, *Totteredge* and such like, yet it is not so easly  
to

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to diuine, What it should in this place signify. *Totte*, in the Saxon or Germane tung, is a my forcited Author telleth me, is the same that to the Latines *Tutulus*, *Cornu*, *Extremitas instar cornu*, *Apex*, *Cenus*, is. That is Tufft, Corner, the end of any thing, like vnto an horne, A crest, or sharp top of any thing. Hereupon, in the second place, it is the same that *Papilla*, *capitulum sine capitellum mamma*, The Teate or Dugge of a womans breast, or other such like. And we from hence, do say, of him that hath a long nose, *He bath a toting nose*.

And sur'ly such is the west end of this parish, as by the former description you may perceiue. For it runneth between Fryon, and Edelmton with a very sharp corner, like a Wedge, yea, and indeed, such is Totnesse in Cornwall: For it is a Cape, or Forland, stretching it selfe farre out from the continent into the sea. Such is Totteredg: For it is a limme of Byshops-Hatfield, and yet is it distant from it at least seau'n or eight miles. Such is Totham in Essex: For it is seated vpon a promontory, putting it selfe farre into the sea. Yet whether it were so named of this the forme, I dare not for certaine affirme: And yet againe, what else may wee imagine should bee the reason of deriuation of Hornsey, the next neighbour, as we haue sayd on the South side, but to bee so named of the Angles and corners of it.

C H A P.



## C H A P. III.

*Of the Latitude, and Longitude of  
Tottenham.*

**T**HE *Latitude* of Tottenham, or the distance of it from the Equator, is  $51^{\circ}36'$ , or 37. that is 51 degrees, & 36 or 37 minutes. For if 60 English miles vpon the Earth, do answere to 1 degree, (or which is all one, to 60 minutes) in Heau'n; as experience doth finde it to be. And the Latitude of London bee  $51^{\circ}32'$ , as the learned and painefull M. Wright hath determined it to be: And this village, lying vnder the same meridian, be 4 or 5 miles remote from London toward the North: It must needs follow, that the Latitude here shall be  $51^{\circ}36'$  or 37. Hereupon therefore it followeth; That from hence, to the farthest part of the North, which hath the pole for the Zenith, or verticall poynt, there are 2304 miles: And againe to the middest of the Parched Zone, which hath the Zenith in the Equator, or Equinoctiall line, there are 3096 English miles.

The *Longitude*, or distance of this towne, from the first meridian is, as all men, which know them both, must needs confesse, the same with that of the honourable City of London: For they ly both, as before was touch'd,



touch'd, under the same meridian. Now what the Longitude of London should bee, if we aske the Cosinographers, will be hard to determine: For in this they agree as clockes vsually do: Or as the Almanach makers do, about the weather. Passing by therefore with silence their diuersities, I assent vnto our English Tycho, who findeth it distant from the first meridian 22 degrees.

### C H A P. III.

#### *Of the Soile, and Aire.*

**T**He *Soile* here is various and of diuers natures but all generally good, eyther for Corne or Grasse. The hill, vpon the which the Church standeth, is for the most part grauell: Much of it is a reddish kinde of earth, such, as it is sayd there lands are in Rutland shire.

About the Crosse, and sundry other places elsewhere, they digge a Red-loome, fit for Bricks. Yea, and if I mistake not the matter very good for Potters too. For in the former story, you have heard, that Perkin who wanne and carried away the bride, was of that occupation, and liu'd by that trade here. Which coniecture of mine, if it be true, then do I withall beleue, That the earth they vsed, was digged out of those  
pittes

pittes which to this day are called the Loomepittes.

The Aire, is wholesome and temperate, as good as any other of the neighbourhood whatsoeuer. Here are no bogg's, mores, nor fennes to infect or distemper it. The Riuer with the pleasant and fertile meddowes, which are indeed sometimes ouerflowed do lye vpon the East side of the towne, and therefore these cannot be offensive.

## C H A P. V.

### *Of the Diuision of the Parish.*

**T**His being done, the next thing that in order, by rules of Methode succeedeth, is the diuision of the towne. First therefore it is diuided into two partes by a little brooke, which issueth out of Moswell-hill, in hornesey parish, and therefore we will call it *Mosa*, or if you please *Mosella*. This rieuelt falling from this hill, passing along betweene Hornsey, & Tottenham wood, and running through the middest of the town, in a Meaner fashion, or after the mander of the Greek capitall *Omega*, leauing the Parsonage & Vicarage vpon the north, runneth along by the high way, vntill it come to the great stone Bridge, where it suddenly maketh a right angle, & falling vnder the same, hasteth in a straight course to

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to a branch of the Leigh, diuided from it by labour of mans hand, for a Mill-streame.

This diuision is Naturall: Another diuision there is of it, which wee may iustly terme Ciuill. This is into 4 wards. The Neather ward, the Middle ward, High-crosse ward, and woodgreene ward. This diuision is vnequall in respect of circuite, or quantity of ground: But reasonable in different, if you respect the number of familyes, or multitude of people. For there is no great difference betweene them all, in this respect.

The Neather warde, contained within the said riuelette, the Leigh, and the North limits of the parish, comprehendeth the Parsonage, the Vicarage, and the North end of the streat, on both sides of the high way, with the house of Mr Gerard Gore, wherein at this time the R<sup>t</sup> H<sup>on</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Iohn Coke, one of the principall secretary's of State, hath in summer time his ordinary residence and abode.

The *Middle-ward* beginneth at the last recited house, and comprehendeth all the Marsh-street, & part of the Marsh vnto the lane which leadeth from the Marsh to the Hale: and so from thence to the Bridge on this side the Crosse, and all the Church end, and all betweene the Broke or the Parsonage Lane, where we first beganne.

The *Highcrosse-ward* beginning at the foresayd Bridge, containeth the Halle, with the



the Mill, and so all within the riuer, vnto Stamford-hill, and all Page-greene and High-crosse. This I meane, is bounded on the North, by a straight line drawne from the sayd Bridge, vnto the maine Riuer on the East and South by the limits of the Parish. On the West as it were by the out side of the Highway.

The fourth and last, for quantity of grownd, is more then thrice so great, as all the three former. For it comprehendeth all the rest of the Parish whatsoever is not reckoned in the former, as limms, or members of them. Therefore of this are West-greene, Hangers, Dou'cotes, Chapman-greene, Wood-greene, of which it hath denomination,) the Hill, Tottenham wood, and Boundes-brooke.

Thirdly, it is againe diuided into two parts, but very vnequally, by the now Highway, or great rode before mentioned, which leading from Walt-ham towards London, almost in a straight line, tendeth directly South about some quarter of a mile beneath the Church.

*The now High-way*, I say, For before the Barrons warres, which fell out in King Iohns time about the yeare of our Lord 1210 the great rode out of the North, lay through Hartford, and from thence to Hatfield, and so through the Chace, to South-gate, Boes, Wood-



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Wood-greene, Dou'cotes, along to a Stone Bridge, neere the confines of Tottenham, Hornsey, and Newinton, and so through Islington to London.

But I had rather you should heare that honour of his country the reuerend *Camden* then my selfe: For his authority is such as none, but vpon good grounds, will contradict. From hence, (*Hartford* bee meaneth) *Lea* falleth downe forth with to *Ware* so named of a barre or damme, made to stay the water streams, which our auncestours called *A weare*, or *ware*. Thys Towne, eu'n at the very first, did much harme unto *Hartford*: And afterwards by reason it became so greatly frequented, darkened, as it were, the light thereof. For when the Barons warre against king *Iohn* was waxed hotte, this *Ware* presuming much vpon their Lord, the Baron of *Wake*, turned London high way to it, wheras before it was but a little village, and knowne by a Friery that bee founded. Neither was it lawfull to passe that way with cartes, considering that the Bridge was chained vp the keyes whereof were in the custody of the Bailife of *Hertford*. Thus farre hee.

Euer since this time, that is for the space of these 400 and twenty yeares, hath this towne, *Ware*, I meane, flourished, so that nowe is it not only become great: But for many fayre bildings, especially of Innes, of

H

great

great receipt, there are not in this kingdome, nay I may say, in the world, many which do excell it. And as this towne since that, hath woonderfully prospered: So have all the townes, upon this rode, betweene this and London, risen together with it, and for their greatnes, they are beholding to *Ware* and the authours of those tumults and hurley burleys.

This diuision I would not haue mentioned, but for this story to weet that you might know, what the reason is of the extraordinary frequency, which in deed hath a long time bene, and at this time nowe is such, that there are very fewe Churches nere this way, that are able to conteine their ordinary inhabitants. And againe for that it is obserued, that in the soile or seed, there is much difference: That on the East side of it being better, then that on the West.

A fifth diuision there is of this towne, and that is by the Lordships, which are in number 7, nam'ly The Parsonage, Tottenham, Pembrooks, Bruses, Dawbenys, Mockings, and Dou'cotes. The Parsonage lyeth altogether between the sayd Brook and Edmon-ton. It hath many tenaunts here & there disperfed, and many of them of no meane quality. I have heard called at a Court there helde foure Noblemen, as many Knights, and diuers gentlemen and Esquires.

The

The other five, which next follow do all bolong vnto the right Honorable the Lord of Colerane, and so they being but as one, do keepe but one Court for all and by that meanes they are not easie to bee distinguished by any, but the Steward of the Courtes Doucotes (or Duckets, as it is commonly called) adioneth to Hornsey, and did sometimes belong to Saint Iohns of *Ierusalem*, in London. Another they speake of in Tottenham streete, a limme of the Neather ward. But it being dismembred, and the land, alienated from the Mannor house, it is not worth the remembring.

CHAP. VI.

*Of the Woods;*

**I**T hath diuers and fundry *Woods*, where- of some are of very great content. More it hath had in former times. But they dayly decrease, and are daily fewer and fewer. And as they decrease in number. So those few encrease not in quantity. For such is the intollerable spoyle that is here made of the Wood, that I cannot blame those that are the owners, if they do, so farre as Law and licence will permit, stocke them vp.



## C H A P. VII.

*Of the Church, Parsonage, and  
Vicarage.*

**T**He Church, being, for a country village as Tottenham is, a reasonable large and fayre one, with a pleasant tunable ring of five Bells, standeth vpon an hill, inuironed on the West, North, and East with the riueret Mose, as we haue partly touch'd before, and shall hereafter more amply and plainly declare, It is seated neyther in the middest of the towne. For that could not easily haue bene done. Nor in the center of the Quadrate, before mentioned. For the rode lyeth Eastward from it not much aboue a quarter of a mile: And from the limits of the Churchyard vnto the bounds of Edmonton, it is about three quarters of a mile.

It hath belonging to it, as the most of all the great Parishes here aboutes haue, a Parsonage, and a Vicarage. The Parsonage, standeth vpon an hill, North from the Church, the Brooke running betweene them. They are distant about 30 score. It is impropriate, and belongeth, as of the demeane of the Cathedrall Church of Saint *Paul* in London, to the Deane and chapter there.

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The Vicarage, standeth vpon the same side of the Riueret, remote from the Church about the like distance, and from the Parsonage, Eastward about halfe a mile. It is a small thing and yet very high rated in the Kings books. The best thing which belongeth vnto it, is the glebe Land, which in all not withstanding is not aboue 10 or 11 akers. It hath at Wood-greene, two akers of ground, with a cottage vpon it, commonly called, *The Vicars shepe-cote.*

C H A P. VIII.

*Of the New riuer.*

**T**He *New riuer*, brought with an ill will, from Ware to London, runneth with many crookes and windings through the west end of this Parish. Who was the first Author of this proiect, I cannot tell, whether *M. Bulmer*, or any other. But sure I am, that I haue seen it mentioned in writing amongst the many rare and profitable inuentions of *Mr. Thomas Bedwell*, written with his owne hand, aboue 50 yeares agoe. What are become of those his papers, I know not. Great pity it is, they should be lost.

Whose proiect it was first, it much skill-eth not. He who first chalked out the way, we know was a Minister of London, our English Tycho, a man so ingenious, indu-

stirous, and learned, that I suppose there were few things vndertaken by him, if fecible, which hee would not haue effected and done. Mistake me not: For although I speake this, for his commendation: Yet I meane it not to the derogation of others. For it seemeth that before the worke was altogether finished, he was put by it, and others imployed to make an end of it.



The



## The Second Book.

*Of sundry Memorable things, worth the observing here found and remaining.*

**T**hus much of the towne in generall : and now are wee come to other things more particular or historicall. *Memorable things* here worth the observing are many : Yea many more, I verily belecue, then in any other Village whatsoever, amongst those many of the neighbourhood. These I know not how it commeth to passe, do fort themselves by ternar'ys or threes.

### CHAP. I.

**T**He first ternary, are the three Countries, which doe contribute to the maintenance of our Riuer of Leigh, to weet; Essex, Hartfordshire, and Middlesex. To these three onely, and to none else, is he behold- ing, as shall in the following discourse more plainely appeare.

## C H A P. II.

**T**He second, as next for antiquity, are the *Crosse*, the *Hermitage*, and the *Altar of Saint Loy*, These are all in the great Rode, all within lesse then halfe a mile. The *Offertory of Saint Loy*, is a poore house, situate on the West side of the sayd Rode, a little off from the Bridge, where we sayd the Middleward was determined. When this began, I confesse I cannot as yet learne.

The other two are on the East of the same way: The *Crosse* standeth as it were in the midst betweene the forementioned Cell and the *Hermitage*. That there hath bene a *Crosse* here of long continuance, even so long as since that decree was made by the Church, that every Parish should, in places most frequented, set vp a *Crosse*, I make no doubt. But whether it were such at the first, as afterward it is manifest it was, I much doubt of. For that it hath bene of an extraordinary height; And that from thence the towne gained the addition of *Altæ crucis*, the towne, I meane, to be called *Tottenham-high-crosse*, all men must needs confesse.

Edward the first, surnamed Longshanks, determined a iourney into Scotland, in the  
yeare



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yeare of our Lord 1290. to decide, as our historiographers report, the controversie between the competitours of the Crowne, tooke the Queene his Wife *Elianora* along with him. The Queene by the way fell sicke, Yea so sicke, that the Physitians despaired of her recouery. Wherevpon the King would go no farther, but returned, with a purpose to bring her backe, to London againe. In this returne she departed this life at Herdbey, a towne nere Lincolne, on the 28 of Nouember. She being dead, as soone as preparation could bee made, the corps was carried backe in state toward London. And in euery towne and place, where the body of the Queene stayed, the King, in token of his marueilous love to ward her, caused a stately Crosse to be erected. That this of ours was one of them, I dare not say: But that it was against the corps should come through the towne reedified, and adorned, and peradventure raysed higher, there is no reason to thinke to the contrary.

Whatsoever it was in former times, I am not able to say. But about 50 yeares agoe I remember, riding through the towne, observed it to bee a colunne of wood, couered with a square sheete of leade, to shoote the water off euery way, vnderfet by foure spurres. This, being decayed and rotten, was taken downe, and a new one built of bricke,

bricke, as now we see it, about some thirty years since, by Deane Wood, who dwelt in the house next vnto it, on the East part.

The third remarkable thing of this second ternary, is the *Hermitag*, distant Southward from the Crosse, about X score, or short of a Stone bridge in the bottome VII or VIII score. It was within the memory of some yet liuing a little square building, for the most part of bricke: It is now a pretty dwelling for a small family.

It was built questionlesse vpon the common: But since, it seemeth, by licence obtained of the Lord, it hath bene inclosed, and to it hath bene annexed a little plotte of ground, which lately hath bene conuerted to an Hortyard: As also a long slipe two poale broad, running along by the Highwhy Southward from the house were 20 score.

### C H A P. III.

**T**He third ternary, are three Prouerbs, commonly by the neighbours vsed and spoken of Tottenham.

The first of those is, *Tottenham is turn'd French*, The reason of the Prouerb, I doe not vnderstand, except it arose vpon occasion of many French, which herein former times had their abode or dwelling. But that you may see, first that I doe not abuse you;  
And

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And secondly in what sense it hath bene vsed, heare M. Iohn Heywood : of whom I had it, his words are these.

*The blacke Oxe had not trode or his or her foote :  
But ere his branch of blisse could reach any roote,  
The flowers so faded, that in fisteene weekes,  
A man might espye the change in the cheekes,  
Both of this poore wretch, and his wife this poore*

*(wench,*

*Their faces told toyes, That Tottenham was  
(turn'd French :*

*And all their light laughing turnd and tran-  
(slated*

*Into sad sighing, all mirth was abated.*

Thus farre hee. The booke was printed by Thomas Bartlet in the year of our Lord MDXLVI.

The second is thus : *When Tottenham wood is all on fire, Then Tottenham street is naught but mire.* The occasion of this Prouerbe arose from a great wood, called *Tottenham wood*, of many hundred akers, upon the top of an high Hill in the West end of the parish, which may easily be seene of all those which dwell elsewhere in the same : As also in Edelmton and into Essex. It is obserued, That whensoever a foggy thicke mist doth arise out of this wood, and hang ouer it, or houer aboute it in manner of a smoake, That it's generally a signe of raine and foule weather : And in rayny weather, the street lying



ing very lowe, although gravelly, is for the most part drown'd, or ouerflowed with water. This therefore to them, and to those adjoyning neighbours, is in this case in sted of a Prognostication. The like vse doe the inhabitants of Stafford shire, and other their neer neighbours, make of Snowden hills in Wales & Malborne hills in Worcestershire.

The Third is of the same *Wood* also, or rather of the *Hill*, vpon the which that wood groweth or is planted, which is thus : *You shall as easily remoue Tottenham wood,* This is, of some spoken of things impossible, or not likely to be effected. For the Hills is not on'ly very high, but also it's very great, conteining at the least 400 akers of ground. And therefore not easy to be removed out of the place.

### C H A P. III.

**T**he Fourth ternary is of three Wells or Founteins Of running or liuing waters, all which in those days were famous, for their feuerall soueraigne vertues, their waters, were supposed to haue against diuers and sundry diseases. The First of these is S<sup>t</sup> Loys' well, which nowe is nothing els but a deep pitte in the Highway, on the West side thereof, betweene his Cell and the Crosse, almost midde way. It is always full of water, but neuer  
runneth



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runneth ouer. The water thereof, as they say, doth farre excede all the waters nere vnto it. It was within the memory of man cast, to cleanse ir, because it was almost filld vp with mudde, and in the bottome of it there was found a very fayre great stone, which had certaine characters or letters engrau'n vpon it. But it being by the negligence of the workmen broken and sorly defaced, and no man nere that regarded such things, it is vnknown what they were, or what they might signify.

The second is called *Moswell*, which ariseth out of the bottome of a cellar, of a fayre house situate vpon the side of the high-hill, which wee spake of before, a parte of that, on which that great wood, last mentioned, is seated. Of this spring, is that part of this hill named *Mosse-hill*. That house, I confesse, is not of this parish, yet being eu'n in the very skirts of it, and the water falling immediately into it, I have made bold to make it one of this our number.

The Third and the last is called *Byshops well*, which is a spring issuing out of the side of an hill, in a field opposite unto the vicarage, and falleth into the Mose afore it hath runne many pases. Many ancient people do yet tell of many strang cures, done vnto the diseased and impotent, by the meanes

meanes of these waters, which I leaue to be by them related, to such as delight in them.

Other springs and fountains there are, about this towne many, especially issuing out of that hill vpon the which the Church standeth, and in a wood called Spottens : But none, which in former times haue bene so much frequented and talked of, and therefore those wee passe by, as not making much to this our purpose.

#### C H A P. V.

**T**he Fifth ternary is of Bridges. For of the many remark'able things, noted by Chorographers, in describing of countreyes, stone, or fayre Bridges, built for the common good of trauillers, are not the last, as it is to be seene in this verse, made of the memorable things, obserued by a traueiller, in this our Kingdome of England : *Mons, et Fons, & Pons, Ecclesia, Femina, Lana. Of Hills, Springs, and Bridges, Churches, faire Women, and Wooll; all trauellers reporte, this island to be full.* If this be woorth the noting in the generall : Then is it not to be omitted in the particular. In this parish within the compasse of a mile, *there are three Bridges*, which haue formerly bene vaulted or built of stone. These although they bee  
neyther

neyther very great nor fayre : Yet are they for horse and cart ; And such as are not againe betweene Ware and London.

The first of these, which they call the *Lordship Bridge*, is about the middest of the Middleward, and not farre from the Lordship lane, which leadeth vp to the Church. The Mose, which from the Parsonage lane hath runne, for the space of halfe a mile directly South, as it were repenting himselfe of that course, suddenly against the middest of the garden of M. *Wilcoxe* turneth short, and conueying it selfe vnder this Bridge walketh leisurly East ward, in a straight line to meete the Liegh.

The Second, is, as before was touch'd, a stonebridge also : Yet not so wide nor high as the former. Neyther is there indeed, any reason, why it should bee so, seeing that the water which falleth toward it, is no other but raine water, and moreouer none of it cometh from farre. This beareth the name of *Blackup-bridge*, of a Lane, which leadeth from West-greene toward Page-greene, and commeth out against this Bridge.

The Third, which is yet lesser then the second, from which it is distant Southward, about twenty score was also at the first doubtlesse of stone. For it is commonly called *Small Stone-bridge*. Although true it is that of some it termed *Mark-bridge*. There is  
on



on the further side of the towne which another, formerly hath bene also of stone, but is now decayed & fallen downe.

## C H A P. VI.

**T***he Sixt ternary, are three woonders, or* three strange accidents, and all of trees, not so much obseruid by the inhabitants, as by strangers or out-towns men. The First of this rank is of a *walnutte tree*, standing in the midst of a tuft of Elm's, set in the manner of a circle, beneath the Hermitage, on the end of Page green, by the middle stone Bridge. This Tree hath these many yeares stood there, and it is obserued yearely to liue and beare leaus, and yet to stand at a stay, that is to growe neither greater nor higher. The people do commonly tell the reason to bee, for that there was one burnt vpon that place, for the profession of the Gospell. But who it was, and when it should be done, they cannot tell, and I finde no such thing in our stories vpon record, and therefore I do not tell this for a truthe.

The second and Third are of *two Elm's*. The first of these is a pollard standing in the high way, not farre from the Horspond, by the houses in the midst of the streete, commonly knowne by the name of the  
*Smiths*



*Smiths forge.* This is a pollard, of body great : Not much higher, from the highest ground, then a tall man : The boughs not many, nor high. It groweth vpon the side of an high bank, leaning much from the bank into the west. This Tree, notwithstanding all this, and that it was besides sheltered by a company of trees much higher then it selfe, was blowne vp and layd vpon the house, and carryed with it vpon the root, the whole bank for two rod together, the earth of which, in my iudgment, who sawe it the next day, could not be much lesse then 20 carte loads. Those who dwelt in the house went about to cut it vp : But some more wiser, vnderstanding for what purpose it was at the first set there, and what a shelter it was vnto the house, caused it with ropes to be pull'd back againe, and be settled in the place where it stood before, and standeth at this day.

The second was an Elme which grew behind the Crosse, between it I meane, and a fayre house, on the East of them both.

This, for body was well nere foure times so great as that former, and not much higher in any respect, and the top boughes were doted and bare. This tree, like as the former, notwithstanding that it had mighty rootes, farre spreading, deeply infixed into

I

the

the ground, was in a tempest, quite blowne up by the rootes and layd along.

## C H A P. VII.

**T**He Seauenth ternary is of *Charitable acts*, of well disposed people, done for the maintenance and releefe of the poore. The first, both in respect of time and vawlew, is an *Almeshouse*, which standeth nere vnto the great Stone-Bridge, on the East side of the high way, founded in the yeare of our Lord God 1596, for 8 poore single people, by M. Baltassar Zanches a Spanyard borne, the first Confectioner or comfit maker, and grane master of all that professe that trade in this kingdome. Ouer the middest of the house, right against the gate, entring into the yard before the house, you haue this superscription: Not unto us, O Lord, not vnto vs: But to thy Name giue the glory. Psalm. CXVII. Baltasar Zanchez, borne in the City of Sherez, in Estremadura, is the founder of these 8 almes houses, for the reliefe of 8 poore men and women, of the towne of Tottenham High-crosse.

The Second is a beneuolence of the Lady Woodhouse, who dying out of the Parsonage, in the yeare of our Lord 1609. gaue *thirty pounds*, to remaine for a perpetuall stock,

of Tottenham Highcrosse. 115

stock, to bee let out for forty shillings by the yeare, and the profit, to be yearely diuided equally betweene ten poore aged people.

The Third is the gift of M. *Thomas Wheeler* of Woodgreene, sometimes a proctour of the Arches, of twelue pence a weeke for euer, to bee giuen euery Sunday in Bread, vnto the poorest sort, especially those of Woodgreene. But I thinke it not amisse to set downe out of his will, so much as may concerne the busines. *First I giue*, saith he, *vnto the poore of the parish of All-saints in Tottenham, to be distributed vnto them, by the discretion of the Uicar, and Churchwardens there, where most need is the summe of three pounds, sixe shillings, & eight pence of currant money of England, at the time of my buriall. Item, I will, That euery Sunday after my buriall for euer, there bee twelue pence bestowed in Bread: And the same then to bee giuen at the discretion of the Uicar, and Churchwardens, to so many of the poorest in the same parish, and especially of Wood-greene, as they shall haue penny loaues for twelue pence, together with the aduantage. And for the due performance thereof, I binde all the Lands I haue within the Parish of Tottenham, with clause of distresse, That if my heire shall make default, that then for euery weeke he shall so make default,*

I 2

fault, he shall forfeit three shillings for the said weekly bequest of twelue pence to the saide poore. As for the said forfeiture, and all arreerages thereby to come or arise, It shall and may be lawfull to and for the said Uicar and and Churchwardens, their successors and assignes, into the same my Lands, or any part thereof, to enter and destreyne, and the distresse, and distresses, from thence to beare, lead, drine and carry away, untill they shall bee satisfied the same, according to the true intent & meaning of my will: And that from time to time, as oft as any such default shall happen. Thus farre the words of the will, made the twenty nine of Iune in the year of our Lord 1611.

## C H A P. VIII.

**T**He Eight ternary is of Charitable intendments: Thus I call them, because they were rather purposed, then done, or not done to continue for any long time. Notwithstanding for the good intent, or well meaning of the Authors, it were pittie they should be buried in silence.

The First of these is an *Almes-house*, for three poore people, built, by one M<sup>r</sup> Phesant some time an inhabitant of this parish vpon the Church land, along by the East side of the



the same. This M<sup>r</sup> Pheasant, if I were not misinformed, was graund-father to the late lady Slany of London. Which lady dying in the yeare of our Lord, bequeathed vnto the poore people, at that day, as was conceived, there residing, V. pound, to be equally deuided among them. And thus was it by my selfe, & the then Churchwardens accordingly bestowed. I confesse, I wished that it might have remained for a stocke, to have raised some yearly reuennue, toward the maintenance of the poore there placed. But nowe seeing that was not then done, I wish in the second place, if there be any of that family remaining, that they would take into their consideration, That that good intendment by him begunne, may not be vtterly forgotten, which certainly in the next generation will come to passe, except this commemoration of mine do cause the contrary.

The Second is the gift of one M<sup>r</sup> Dalby, a fishmonger of London, of certeine barrells of herrings, to be distributed at the beginning of Lent, to the poorer sort of this parish. But there being no deed, or record to be found of that his gift remayning, it hath bene discontinued for many yeers, and is likely to come to nothing.

The Third and the last, is of XL Shillings,  
I 3 of

of the gift of M<sup>r</sup> Humphrey Westwood, to be giu'n yearly to the poore of the parish, and to be distributed at the discretion of the vicar and Churchwardens.

Beside these aboue mentioned, some other things there are, although I know not under what title to ranke them, which would not be forgotten : And these also are in number three. Amongst these the most memorable was *an House*, that stood ouer against the lanes end, that leadeth vp to the vicarage and Parsonage, commonly called *the Blacke house*, whereas they report king Henry the VIII had often lyen. In the chamber ouer the hall I haue read this inscription, written vpon the wall, *In this chamber king Henry the VIII bath often lyen.* It is nowe a part of the backer housing of M<sup>r</sup> Gerard Gore.

On the other side the way, a little higher, where you now see an inne called the Hornes, there was a stable, for his horses when he came thither to stay. Some affirme, I know not vpon what ground, That this house did, for that vse belong to the King, long before this King Henrys days. And that after the King had leaft it, and was converted to an inne, knowne by the name of the Hornes, as now it is.

Lastly there is an *House vpon Page greene*, next unto the round tuft of trees, sometime

of Tottenham Highcrosse. 119

time in the tenure and occupation of *Simon Bolton*, monyer, which, with the land thereto belonging, being no small quantity, was giuen, as many do credibly reporte, to the maintaynance of a Free-schoole, or for some other such charitable vse. But because of this matter I am no better informed, and cannot yet learne, who gaue it: To what place it was giuen: How it came to passe that it went not forward, and such other like circumstances, I surcesse to say any word more of it: And thus I conclude not onely this particular: But also this whole treatise and argument.







THE  
TURNAMENT  
OF  
TOTTENHAM.

OR,

The wooing, winning, and wedding,  
of *Tibbe*, the reeu's daughter there.

Written long since in verse, by M<sup>r</sup> *Gilbert  
Pilkington*, at that time as some haue  
thought Parson of the Parish.

Taken out of an ancient Manuscript, and  
published for the delight of others, by  
WILHELM BEDWELL, now Pastour  
there.



London, Printed 1631.

Reprinted by *W. Mears*, *J. Browne*, and *F. Clay*,  
without *Temple-Barr*. 1718.

THE

TESTAMENT

OF

ISAIAH

OF

ISAIAH

OF

ISAIAH

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OF

ISAIAH



To the Right Honourable,  
Right Worshipfull, and  
Welbeloued, the inhabitants  
of *Tottenham High-crosse in  
Middlesex* ;

Grace mercy, and pease in our Lord  
Iesus Christ.

**A** Good man, saith Cato, ought to giue  
an account, not onely of his voca-  
tion, and ordinary meanes of liu-  
ing: But also of his vacant time  
and idle houres. My generall imployments are  
knowne to as many, as do well know mee. And  
I can truly say, *Nunquam sum minus otiosus,*  
*quam cum otiosus,* That I am neuer lesse idle,  
then when some may thinke mee to haue least to  
doe. My troubles of late, you know, haue  
bene long and grienous: Yet were they, I con-  
fesse, like intermittent feauers: The fit was  
sometimes off, although I then not greatly fit  
for any serious intendments. Notwithstanding,  
such

## The Epistle Dedicatory.

*such is my disposition, That euen then to bee idle, was more tedious, or irksome to me, then the paroxysme it selfe. And I learn'd it of a great one, Ad philosophiam recurrat, qui delectari vult, sine tristitia. Hee that will solace himselfe, and shake off all sorrow let him betake himselfe to his Booke. For indeed this is the true medicine of the minde. Tea and bereupon it was, That the holy father S. Chrysostome sayth, that affliction was the mother of philosophy. Behold therefore the fruites of those intermissions of those great afflictions. If they shall please the wiser sort, I have what I looke for: If they do not, the matter is not great; For the laboure was not much: And those howres would oierwise haue bene vtterly lost. Thus leaue you to the protection of the Almighty, who alwayes keepe you his.*

From Tottenham this  
25 of March. 1631.

By your louing, though  
vnworthy Pastour.

*Wilhelm Bedwell.*





## To the Courteous Reader.

**T**HAT which here I offer to thy view, gentle Reader, is an ancient poem, intituled as thou seest by the Author, *The Turnament of Tottenham*: Which as hee, after the manner of Poets, relateth it, seemeth to haue bene but a merriment or sport: But was as I haue declared in the title, a thing really performed, and done in sober sadnes. Ancient I call it, although I cannot say how ancient, for many reasons: First because the Manuscript out of which I transcribed it was such: Secondly for that the language argueth no lesse. For many, not onely words, but phrases, are so obsolete and outworne, that few, except such as are well versed in the writings of the Auncients, may easily vnderstand them. Thirdly the proper names of men and women, are so deformed by nicknaming, that it is hard to say how they are truly to be called. Lastly, where it is here sayd, That the brid was won by Turnament,

to the Reader.

nement, or iusting, after a warlike maner, by fight vpon horse backe. And that Master *Cambden* relateth, this manner of disport or Warlike exercise, brought in by King *Steeuen*, about the yeare of our Lord, 1135, was afterward, for the much effusion of blood, oft committed by meanes thereof, by many edicts of the Church forbidden, and at last vtterly put downe by *Edward* the third, I do verily beleeeue, that this Turnament was acted before this proclamation of King *Edward*. For how durst any to attempt to do that, although in sport, which was so straightly forbidden, both by the ciuill and Ecclesiasticall power? For although they fought not with lances, yet as our author sayth, *It was no childrens game*. And what would haue become of him, thinke you, which should haue slayne another in this manner of ieasting? Would hee not, trow you, haue bene hang'd for it in earnest? yea and haue bene buried like a dogge? Amongst sundry other treatises in this copy, there is a story of Robin Hood, and little Iohn, which seemeth to be done by the the same Author. Yet I will not say that this poem was written then, or nere vnto those times. For these outlawes, as M. *Stow* writeth, liued in the beginning of the raigne of King *Richard* the first, surnamed *Ceur de lyon*, That is about the yeare of our Lord  
God

## The Epistle

God 1189. It is now seauen or eight yeares since I came first to the sight of the copy, and that by the meanes of the worthy, and my much honoured good friend, M. Ge. Withers: Of whom also, now at length, I haue obtained the vse of the same. And because the verse was then by him, a man of so exquisite iudgement, in this kinde of learning, much commended: All also for that the thing it selfe doth concerne none more then my selfe, and others the inhabitants of *Tottenham*, I thought it worth the while, especially at idle times, to transcribe it, and for the honour of the place, to make it publicke.

The Author, hath not any where through the whole booke, as farre as I remember, subscribed his name, to any treatise, more then to one, where I finde it thus, *Explicit Passio Domini nostri, Iesu Christi, quod dominus Gilbertus Pylkynton*: Now because the character or phrase is in all the same, I haue no reason but to thinke they be all workes of the same Author.

To



To my learned and reuerend  
friend Mr. *Wilhelm Bedwell*,  
one of the translators of the  
Bible.

**T**hat learned pen, whose ayd did here-  
(tofore  
Enrich our tongue with Salems weal-  
(thy store,  
And made our Language speake, with  
(faythfull skill,  
The oracle of Sions holy hill,  
Does now vouchsafe (a lower exercise)  
To grace, poore Totnam, thy antiquities.  
Let not my humble Muse presume to giue  
Censure of him that must so truly liue.  
I'le onely say, That pen, that honours thee  
So highly, can receiue no grace from me.

*Thomas May.*





THE  
TURNAMENT  
OF  
TOTTENHAM.

OF all these kene conquerours to  
(carpe is our kinde;  
Of fell fighting folke ferly we finde;  
*The Turnament of Tottenham* haue I  
(in minde;  
It were harme such hardinesse were  
(holden behinde.  
In story as we reade,  
Of Hawkin, of Harry,  
Of Timkin, of Terry,  
Of them that were doughty,  
And hardy indeed.

K

It

It befell in *Tottenham* on a deare day,  
 There was made a shurting by the high-  
 Thither come all the men of that coun-  
 Of Hisselton, of High-gate, and of Hakenay,  
 And all the sweet swinkers:  
     There hopped Hawkin,  
     There daunced Dawkin,  
     There trumped Timkin  
 And were true drinkers.

Till the day was gone, and eue-song past  
 That they should reck'n their skot, and their  
*Perkin the potter* into the presse past,  
 And sayd, *Randill the reue*, a daughter thou  
 Tibbe thy deare

Therefore faine weet would I  
 Whether these fellowes or I,  
 Or which of all this batchelery,  
 Were the best worthy,  
 To wed her in his fere.

Vpstart

Vpstart the gadlings with their lang staues,  
 And sayd, *Randill* the reue, lo the ladde  
 (raues,  
 How proudly among vs thy daughter he  
 (craves,  
 And we are richer men then he, and more  
 good haues;  
 Of cattell and of corne.

Then sayd *Perkin*, to *Tibbe* I haue hight  
 That I will bee alwaies ready in my right  
 With a flayle for to fight,  
 This day seauen night  
 And thought it were to morne.

Then sayd *Randill* the rese, euery be he  
 (waryd  
 That about this carping lenger would be-  
 (taryd  
 I would not my daughter that she were mis-  
 (karyd  
 But at her most worship, I would she were  
 (maryd.

For the *Turnament* shall beginne  
 This day seau'n'-night,  
 With a flayle for to fight,  
 And he that is most of might  
 Shall brok her with winne.

He that bear'th him best in the *Turnament*,  
 Shall be graunted the gree, by the common  
 (assent.

For to winne my daughter with doughtinesse  
 (of dent,

And copple my brood henne, that was  
 (brought out of Kent.

And my dunned cow :

For no spence will I spare ;

For no cattell will I care :

He shall haue my gray mare,

And my spotted fow.

There was many a bold lad their bodyes to  
 (bede,

Then they toke their leaue, and hamward  
 (they hede

And all the weeke after they gayed her  
 (wede,

Till it come to the day, that they should do  
 (their dede.

They armed them in mattes :

They set on their nowlls,

Good blacke bowlls,

To keep their powlls,

From battering of battes.

They



They sewed hem in sheep skinner, for they  
 (should not brest :  
 And euery ilken of hem a black hatte, in-  
 (stead of a crest.  
 A basket or a panyer before on their brest,  
 And a flayle in their hande, for to fight  
 (prest,  
 Forthe con they fare.

There was kid mickle force,  
 Who should best fend his corse.  
 He that had no good horse  
 Borrowed him a mare.

Sich another clothing haue I not seene oft,  
 When all the great company riding to the  
 (croft,  
*Tibbe* on a gray mare was sette vpon lost.  
 Vpon a lacke-full of senuy, for she should  
 sit soft,

And led till the gappe:  
 Forther would she not than,  
 For the loue of no man,  
 Till copple her brood hen  
 Wer brought into her lappe.

A gay girdle *Tibbe* had borrowed for the  
 (nonce :  
 And a garland on her head full of ruell  
 (bones  
 And a brouch on her brest full of saphyre  
 (stones,  
 The holy roode tokening was written for the  
 (nonce  
 For no spendings would they spare.  
 When iolly *Ienkin* wist her thare.  
 He gurd so fast his gray mare  
 That she let a fowkin fare,  
 At the rere-ward.

I make a vowe, quoth *Tibbe*, copple is comen  
 (of kinde.  
 I shall fall fwe in the field, and I my flaile  
 (finde,  
 I make a vow, quoth *Hudde*, I shall not leue  
 (behinde,  
 May I meet with lyard or bayard the  
 (blinde,  
 I wote I shall them grieue,  
 I make a vow, quoth *Hawkin*,  
 May I meet with *Dawkin*  
 For all his rich kin,  
 His flaile I shall him reue.

I make

I make a vow, quoth Gregge, Tibbe thou  
 (shall see  
 Which of all the bachelery graunted is the  
 (gree  
 I shall skornfit hem all, for the loue of  
 (thee,  
 In what place that I come, they shall have  
 (doubt of me :

For I am arm'd at the full :  
 In my armes I beare wele  
 A dough-trough and a pele  
 A saddle without a pannele  
 With a fleece of wooll.

Now go downe, quoth *Dudman*, and beare  
 (me bet about,  
 I make a vow, they shall aby that I finde  
 (out,  
 Haue I twice or thrice ridden through the  
 (rought  
 In what place that I come, of me they shall  
 (ha doubt,

Mine armes bene so clere,  
 I beare a riddle and a rake  
 Powder'd with the brenning drake,  
 And three cantles of a cake,  
 In ilk a cornere.





I make a vow, quoth *Perkin*, thou carpst of  
(cold rost

I will wirke wislier without any boast  
Five of the best capulls, that are in this  
(host

I will hem lead away by another cost.

And then laugh Tibbe.

We loo boyes here is he,  
That will fight and not flee,  
For I am in my iollity.

Ioo foorth Tibbe.

When they had thair oathes made, forth can  
(they re

With flailes, and harnisse, and trump's made  
(of tre :

There were all the bachelers of that coun-  
(tre

They were dight in aray, as themselues  
(would be.

Their banner was full bright

Of an old rotten fell,

The cheefe was a plowmell,

And the shadow of a bell,

Quartered with the Moone-light.

I wot



Perkin was so weary, that he beganne to  
 (lowte,  
 Help Hudde I am dead in this ilk rowte,  
 An horse for forty pennys a good and a  
 (flowte  
 That I may lightly come of mine owne  
 (owte,

For no cost will I spare.

He starte vp as a snaile,  
 And hent a capull by the tayle,  
 And raught of Daukin his flayle  
 And wanne him a Mare.

Perkin wan fise and Hudde wan twa :  
 Glad and blithe they were, that they done  
 (sa :  
 They would not haue them to Tibbe, and  
 (present her with tha  
 The capuls were so weary, that they might  
 (not ga,

But still can they stand.

Alas, quoth Hud, my ioy I leese,  
 Me had leuer then a stone of cheese,  
 That deare Tibbe had all these  
 And wist it were my sonde.

Perkin

Perkin turned him about, in the ilk throng,  
 He fought freshly, for he had rest him  
 He was ware of Tirry take Tib by the (long,  
 And would haue led her away with a loue (hond  
 (song.

And Perkin after ran,  
 And off his capull he him drowe,  
 And gave him of his flayle inowe,  
 Then tehe, quoth Tib, and lowe  
 Ye are a doughty man.

Thus they tuded, and they rugged till it was (nigh night:  
 All the wiues of *Tottenham* come to see that  
 To fetch hom their husbands, that were them (fight.  
 With wispes and kixes, that was a rich (trough plight  
 (fight,

Her husbands home to fetch.  
 And some they had in armes  
 That were feeble wretches,  
 And some on wheele-barrowes  
 And some on crithes.

They



They gather'd *Perkin* about on every side  
 And grant him there the gree, the more was  
 (his pride.  
 Tib and Hee, with great mirth hameward  
 (can ride  
 And were all night together, till the morrow  
 (tide.

And to Church they went.

So well his need's he has sped,  
 That deare Tibbe he shall wed.

The cheefe men that her hither lead  
 Were of the *Turnament.*

To the rich *Feast* come many for the  
 (nonce :  
 Some come hōp-halte, and some tripping on  
 (thither on the stones:  
 Some with a staffe in his hand : and some  
 (two at once:  
 Of some were the heads broken ; Of some  
 (the shoulder bones :

With sorrow come they thither.

Wo was Hawkin : wo was Harry :

Wo was Tymkin : wo was Tirry :

And so was all the company.

But yet they come together.

At

At that ~~day~~ were they serued in rich aray :  
Euery five and five had a cockeny.

And so they sat in iollity, all the long day.

Tibbe at night, I trowe, had a simple aray :

Mickle mirth was them a mong.

In euery corner of the house

Was melody delicious,

For to heare precious

Of six mens song.

*Explicit the Turnament of Tottenbam.*



